The Adams Sentinel.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington.*

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Choice Poetry.

SLEEP.

How sweet the hour, when gentle sleep descends,
And from our vision shuts the busy world;
When care, and pain, and sorrow are forgot,
Their storm-rent banners for a moment furl'd.

How sweet the hour, that rests the weary brain:
Soothes the wild pulses with a magic art,
That o'er the soul, oblivion's waters pours
And calms the tempest of the throbbing heart.

How sweet the hour! perchance it bringeth dreams,
And the poor beggar in his slumber feels
Himself a king; and the far wanderer sees
His long-loved home, and at the altar kneels.

How sweet the hour, to dwellers on the plain,
Or hardier 'venturers on the singing sea;
How sweet! in sleep the slave forgets his chain,
Or haply dreams himself and country free

How sweet the hour! God's blessed gift to man.
Peace-bringing sleep, obscurer of life's pain,
It makes us all forget the evil world.
Or dream perchance 'tis Paradise again.

SONG.

Come when the purple light of eve is glowing
In chaste and beauty, on each tower and tree,
And let thy tones, in softest music flowing,
Breathe vows of tenderness and truth to me.

Whisper so lightly that no listening ear
Save mine may hear the purport of thy strain;
Breathe the low tones to woman's heart so dear,
And let the dreams of youth be mine again.

Think not the love which gilds life's early hour,
Grows cold and dim—as time steals swiftly on;
Sweet is the fragrance of the last lone flower
That lingers on the tree when summer's gone.

Years cannot change the soul's eternal truth.
Tho' beauty's fleeting charms may fade away;
Still—still the heart retains undying youth.
Till life and love in death's cold grasp decay.

Miscellaneous.

PETER CHANCERY, ESQ., AND HIS FIVE DOLLARS.

BY PROFESSOR INGRAHAM.

"Sir, if you please, boss would like you to pay this little bill to-day," said, for the twentieth time, a half grown boy in a dirty jacket, to a lawyer in his office.

The attorney at length turned round and stared the boy full in the face, as if he had been some newly discovered specimen of zoology, gave a long whistle, and thrust his inky fingers first into one pocket and then into the other of his black cloth vest, and then gave another long whistle, and completed his stare at the boy's face.

"Ho, ha, hum! that bill, eh?" said the legal young gentleman, extending the tips of his fingers towards the well worn bit of paper, and daintily opening it, he looked at its contents.

"Humph!—for capping and heel-tapping, six shillings—for foxing, ten and sixpence, and other sundries, eh?" repeated the man of briefs.

"Yes, sir; this is the nineteenth time I have come for it, and I intend to knock off at twenty, and call it half a day."

"You're an impudent boy."

"I's always impudent to lawyers, cos I can't help it—it's catchin."

"You've got your eye teeth cut, I see"

"That's what boss sent me for, instead of the 'prentices as was gettin their teeth cut. I cut mine at nine months old with the hand-saw. Boss says if you don't pay the bill he'll sue you."

"Sue *me?* I'm a lawyer!"

"It makes no odds. Lawyer or no lawyer, boss declares he'll do it—so fork it over."

"Declares he'll sue me?"

"As true as there's another lawyer in all Filadelphy."

"That would be bad!"

"Wouldn't it?"

"Silence, you vagabond!" I suppose I must pay this, muttered the attorney to himself. It is not my plan to pay these small bills. What's a lawyer's profession good for, if he can't get clear of paying his own bills? He'll sue me! 'Tis just five dollars. It comes hard, and he don't want the money. What is five dollars to him? His boy could have earned it in the time he has been sending him to dun me for it—"So your master will sue me for it, if I don't pay?"

"He says he will do it, and charge you a new pair of shoes for me."

"Harkee; I can't pay today; and so if your boss will sue me, just be so kind as to ask him to employ me as his attorney."

"You?"

"Yes; I'll issue the writ, have it served, and then you see I shall put the costs into my own pocket, instead of going to another lawyer's. So you see if I have the bill to pay, I'll make the costs. Capital idea"

The boy scratched his head awhile, as if striving to comprehend this capital idea, and shook it doubtingly. "I don't know about this; it looks sticky. I'll ask boss, though, if he lets you won't pay it no how without being sued"

"I hope he will be sued, if he'll employ me, boy."

"But does I pay them cost—the boss?"

The lawyer looked all at once very serious, and gave another of those whistles peculiar to him.

"Well, I am a sensible man, truly! My anxiety to get the cost out of sight blinds me to the fact that they were to come out of my pocket before they could be added to your bill. Ah, well, my boy, I suppose I must pay. Here is a five dollar gold piece; is the bill receipted? I'll see if I can pay it, I can't see."

"It was nine and sixpence when boss gave it to me, and the writin she'd like Knapp's blacken' off it is ten and a diamond's smash"

"Well, here's your money," said the man-of-law, taking a solitary five dollar piece from his watch fob; "now tell your master, Mr. Last, if he has any other claims he wants sued, I'll attend to them with the greatest pleasure."

"Thank'ee sir," answered the boy, pocketing the five; "but you is the only reg'lar dunnin' customer boss has; and now you've paid up; he haint none but cash folks.—Good day to you."

Now there goes five dollars that will do that fellow Last no good. I am in want of it, but he is not. It is a five thrown away. It wouldn't have left my pocket, but that I was sure his patience was worn out, and costs would come of it. I like to take costs, but I don't think a lawyer has anything to do with paying them.

As Peter Chancery did not believe in his own mind, that paying his debt to Mr. Last was to be of any benefit to him, and was of opinion that it was money thrown away, let us follow the fate of these five dollars through the day.

"He has paid!" said the boy, placing the money in his master's hand.

"Well, I'm glad of it," answered Mr. Last, surveying the money through his glasses—"and it's a half eagle too. Now, run with it, and pay Mr. Furnace the five dollars I borrowed of him yesterday, and said I would pay him to-morrow; but I'll pay it now."

"Ah, my lad, come just in time," said Mr. Furnace, as the boy delivered the errand and the money; "I was just wondering where I could get five dollars to pay a bill which is due to-day. Here, John," he called to one of his apprentices, "put on your hat and take this money to Captain O'Brien, and tell him I came within one of disappointing him, when some money came I didn't expect."

Captain O'Brien was on board of his schooner at the next wharf, and with him was a seaman with his hat in his hand, looking very gloomy as he spoke with him.

"I'm sorry, my man, I can't pay you—but I've just raised and scraped the last dollar I can get above water, to pay my insurance money to-day, and have not a copper left in my pocket to jingle but keys and old nails."

"But I am very much in need, sir; my wife is failing, and my family are in want of a good many things just now, and I got several articles at the store, expecting to get money of you as I went along home. We haven't in the house any flour, nor tea, nor—"

"Well, my lad, I'm sorry. You must come to-morrow. I can't help you unless I sell my coat off my back, or pawn my schooner's kedge. Nobody pays me."

The sailor who had come to get an advance of wages, turned away sorrowfully, when the apprentice boy came up and said in his hearing:

"Here, sir, is five dollars Mr. Furnace owes you. He says when he told you he couldn't pay your bill to-day, he didn't expect some money that came in after you left his shop."

"Ah, that's my fine boy! Here Jack, take this five dollars, and come on Saturday and get the balance of your wages."

The seaman with joyful bound took the piece, and touching his hat, sprung with a light heart on shore, and hastened to the store where he had already elected the comforts and necessities his family stood so much in need of.

As he entered, a poor woman was trying to prevail upon the store-keeper to settle a demand for making his shirts.

"You had better take it out of the store, Mrs. Conway," he said to her, "really I have not taken in half the amount of your bill to-day, and I don't expect to. I have to charge every thing, and no money comes in."

"I can't do without it," answered the woman earnestly, "my daughter is very ill and in want of every comfort; I am out of fire-wood, and indeed I want many things which I have depended upon this money to get your shirts done."

"I'm very sorry, Mrs Conway," said the store-keeper, looking into his money drawer; "I've not five shillings here—and your bill is five dollars and nine-pence."

The poor woman thought of her invalid child and wrung her hands.

"A sailor was here a while ago, and selected full five dollars' worth of articles here on the counter, and went away to get his wages to pay for them, but I question if he comes back. If he does and pays for them, you shall have your money, madam."

At this instant, Jack made his appearance at the door.

"Well, shipmate," he said, in a tone much more elevated than when he was discovered speaking with the captain; "well, my hearty freight, I've got the document, so give us possession;" and displaying his five dollar piece, he laid hold of the purchase

The store-keeper examining and seeing that the money was good, bade him take them with him, and the sailor gave the look another and last look at the piece, he handed it to the poor widow, who, with a joyful smile, received it from him, and hastened from the store.

In a low and very humble tenement, near the water, was a family of poor children, whose appearance exhibited the utmost destitution. On a cot bed by a poor woman ill and, matted. The door opened, and a man in coarse, patched garments entered with a wood saw and hatchet, and laid them down by the door side and hastened to the bed.

"Are you any better, dear?" he asked in a rough voice, but in the kindest tones

"No—have you found work? If you could get me a little nourishing food, I could regain my lost strength."

The man gazed upon her pale face a moment, and again taking up his saw and hatchet, went out. He had not gone far before a woman met him, and said she wished him to follow and saw some wood for her. His heart bounded with hope and gratitude, and he went after her to her dwelling, an abode little better than his own for poverty; yet wearing an air of comfort. He sawed the wood, split and piled it and received six shillings, with which he hastened to a store for necessaries for his sick wife, and then hurried home to gladden her with the delicacies he had provided. Till now he had no work for four days, and his wife had been starving, and from this day his wife got better, and was at length restored to her family and to health, from a state of weakness which another day's continuation would probably have proved fatal.

These six shillings which did so much good, were paid him by the poor woman from the five dollars she had received from the store-keeper, and which the sailor had paid him. The poor woman's daughter was also revived and ultimately restored to health, and lately married to a young man who had been three years absent and returned true to his troth. But for the five dollars which had been so instrumental in her recovery, he might have returned to be told that she, whose memory had so long been the polar star of his heart, had perished.

So much did the five dollar piece do which Peter Chancery, Esq., so reluctantly paid to Mr. Last's apprentice boy, though little credit is due to this legal gentleman for the results that followed. It is thus Providence often makes bad men instruments of good to others. Let this little story lead those who think a "small bill" can stand because it is a small bill, remember how much good a five dollar bill has done in one single day, and that in paying one bill they may be paying a *series* of twenty bills, and dispensing good to hundreds around them.

☞Don't forget the application, reader.

Honesty is the Best Policy---A True Story.

About thirty years ago there lived on the banks of the Susquehanna a poor negro, who had the good fortune to own a cow. But by unforeseen circumstances, he had been deprived of the means of sustenance for her. How to keep his cow from starving was now the great exciting question. He was honest to a fault, and detested the name of thief; but after canvassing the subject in different ways, he was forced to come to the conclusion that his cow must either die, or he must go to his neighbor's barn and get hay for her. Accordingly one night he went and began to pitch off a quantity to take home. At the same time he was continually talking aloud to himself, and saying "Honesty is the best policy, but my cow shall not die." At last, however, his honest nature triumphed, and he commenced pitching the hay back on the mow, saying—"Honesty is the best policy, and my cow shall die." But then thoughts of his destitute cow again rose in his mind, and he again pitched the hay off the mow, "Honesty is the best policy," cried he, "but my cow shall not die." Again did the voice of conscience tell him he was doing wrong; and again did he pitch the hay into its place. "Honesty is the best policy and my cow shall die;" saying which he laid down the fork and went home. "My cow will die," said he, "but I will not steal for her."

But his cow lived and had plenty to eat, but he did not steal it. No, for the very next day the farmer brought him a load of hay, saying to him, "Honesty is the best policy, and your cow shall not die." The poor negro was overwhelmed and confused. It was evident that the farmer had heard his soliloquy the night before, and had taken this plan to reward him for his honesty. He rallied and thanked the donor very profusely, telling him he had saved him from becoming a dishonest man. The story has its own moral.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

True Politeness.

It is a graceful habit for children to say to each other, "Will you have the goodness?" and "I thank you." I do not like to see prim, artificial children: there are few things I dislike so much as a bean or a belle. But the habit of good manners by no means implies affectation or restraint. It is quite as easy to say, "Please give me a piece of pie," as to say "I want a piece of pie." The idea that constant politeness would render life too stiff and restrained, springs from a false estimate of politeness. True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you would like to be treated yourself. A person who acts from this principle will always be said to have "most pretty ways with her." It is of some consequence that your daughter should know how to enter and leave a room gracefully; but it is of prodigiously more consequence that she should be in the habit of avoiding whatever is disgusting or offensive to others, and of always preferring their pleasure to her own. If she has the best, a very little more intercourse with the world will teach her the rest.—*L. M. Child.*

Dress.—Speaking of dress, the Cincinnati Sentinel says: Somewhat more than is due is due to an incorrect and servile taste in dress, that it is one of the principal causes of the early decay of our country-women.—Our climate demands, during one-half of the year, absolute warmth and dry feet; and our fashionable country-women would consider themselves disgraced by appearing in public with a dress and shoes that every intelligent Englishwoman wears every day of course.

☞When a man's conscience is troubled all the good he can, will probably do much more than he imagines, or will ever know to the day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be made manifest.

☞Many people drop tears at the sight of distress where they had better drop sixpences.

A Hundred Years Hence.

It strikes me as the most impressive of all sentiments, that "It will be the same a hundred years after this!" It is often uttered in the form of a proverb, and with the levity of a mind that is not aware of its importance. A hundred years after this! Good heavens! with what speed and with what certainty will those hundred years come to their termination! This day will draw to a close and a number of days make one revolution of the seasons. Year follows year, and a number of years make up a century. These little intervals of time accumulate, and fill up that mighty space which appears to fancy so big and so immeasurable. The hundred years will come, and they will see the wreck of whole generations. Every living thing that now moves on the face of the earth, will disappear from it. The infant that now hangs on his mother's bosom, will only live in the remembrance of his grand children. The scene of life and intelligence that is now before me, will be changed into the dark and loathsome forms of corruption. The people who now hear me, they will cease to be spoken of, their memory will perish from the face of the country, their flesh will be devoured by worms; the dark and creeping things that live in the holes of the earth will feed upon their bodies; their coffins will have mouldered away and their bones be thrown up in the new made grave. And is this the consummation of all things? Is this the final end and issue of man? Is there nothing beyond time and the grave to alleviate the gloomy picture, to chase away these dismal images? Must we sleep forever in the dust, and bid adieu to the light of heaven?—*Dr. Chalmers.*

Rising in the World.

You should bear constantly in mind that nine-tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to gain our livelihood by the sweat of the brow.—What reason have we, then, that our children are not to do the same? If they be, as now and then one will be, endowed with extraordinary powers of mind, those extraordinary powers of mind may have an opportunity of developing themselves; and if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us or to them. Nor does it hence follow that the descendants of laborers are always to be laborers. The path upward is steep and long, to be sure. Industry, care, skill, excellence, in the present parent, lay the foundation of a rise, under more favorable circumstances, for the children. The children of these take another rise; and by-and-by the descendants of the present laborer become gentlemen. This is the natural progress It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap that so much misery is produced in the world.—Society may aid in making the laborers virtuous and happy, by bringing children up to labor with steadiness, with care and with skill; to show them how to do as many useful things as possible; to do them all in the best manner; to set them an example in industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and neatness; to make all these habitual to them, so that they shall never be liable to fall into the contrary; to let them always see a good living proceeding from labor, and thus to remove from them the temptation to get at the goods of others by violent or fraudulent means, and to keep far from their minds all the inducements to hypocrisy and deceit.—*Cobbett.*

Our Wood Crop.

One of the most singular phenomena connected with our history, is the little fluctuation that ever takes place in our timber market. Wood brings but little more per cord now than it did twenty years ago, and yet the quantity annually consumed by our cook stoves, ship-carpenters, charcoal-burners, and other artisans, is awful to think of. How a crop that is never renewed stands this continual drainage, with little or no effect on its price, puzzles us to account for. In our opinion nothing shows the immense resources of our glorious country more than this simple, undeniable, and well-known fact.—When we take into consideration that the oak timber required for one single ocean steamer would strip as bare as the Greek Slave fifty acres of the best wooded land in the country, some idea may be formed of the quantity of land run over by the axe of the ship carpenter alone. To supply the ship yards of New York requires the stripping of five thousand acres of timber-land annually—a supply that seems almost impossible that even the model republic should be equal to for a much longer period; and yet statistics only prove to us that this immense supply can be continued with at any possible addition to the price, or any apparent diminution of our forest lands.—This fact will be more readily admitted when we state that the present supply of shipping is principally derived from the States of Florida, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and New York, the oak of these States being far preferable to that growing farther North, the latter being more spongy and porous. But enough for to-day; and is there a country that could supply the demands of all the navies in the world by just cutting out its shipping hands.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

☞*Wonders of Electricity.*—Thus is the melting of a cross of very much greater part of Boston, as the story and history of a country is to the [illegible] from. They found the stores kept by the keepers of the [illegible] dollars, [illegible] from the [illegible] of the [illegible] Shell out. [illegible] the division seems to be more apologies to the wife, a kind of [illegible] and necessary evil

☞The envious man is unwise, who can not enjoy life and prosperity because others do.

A Capital Rat Story.

Rev. Walter Colton, in his agreeable and christian-like diary of a voyage to California in a man-of-war, entitled "Deck and Port," relates the following capital rat story:

"I have always felt some regard for a rat since my cruise in the Constellation. We were fitting for sea at Norfolk, and taking in water and provisions; a plank was resting on the sill of one of the ports which communicated with the wharf. On a bright moonlight evening, we discovered two rats on the plank coming into the ship. The foremost was leading the other by a straw, one end of which each held in his mouth.—We managed to capture them both, and found, to our surprise, the one led by the other was stone blind. His faithful friend was trying to get him on board, where he would have comfortable quarters during a three years' cruise. We felt no disposition to kill either, and landed them on the wharf. How many there are in this world to whom the fidelity of that rat readeth a lesson!"

The Man with a Big Foot.

We heard a few days since, (says the Knickerbocker,) a laughable anecdote of a man with a big foot. He was a Buffalonian, who must be living now, for a man with so good a hold upon the ground is not likely to "drop off" in a hurry. He stepped one day into the small shop of a boot-maker, in the flourishing capital of old Erie, and asked Crispin if he could make him a pair of boots. Looking at his long splay pedal extremities, and then glancing at a huge uncut cow-hide that hung upon the wall, he said—

"Well, yes,—I guess so."

"What time will you have them done? to-day is Monday."

"Well, it'll depend on circumstances; I guess I can have 'em done for you by Saturday."

On Saturday, therefore, the man called for his boots.

"Have you got 'em done?" said he, as he entered the little shop.

"No, I haven't—I couldn't; it has rained every day since I took your measure."

"Rained!" exclaimed the astonished patron; "well, what of that? What had *that* to do with it?"

"What had THAT to do with it?" echoed Crispin; "it had a *good deal* to do with it. When I make your boots *I've got to do it out doors*, for I haven't room in my shop, and I can't work out doors in rainy weather!"

☞"I like to buy peaches of you," said Mr. Toots to a big, overgrown vender—not lately, "because they look so very nice and clean."

"Yes," replied the merchant, "it's meself as takes the pains wid 'em; and havn't I worn the jacket aff me in wipen 'em wid it, to be sure? and didn't I have aff tabacky, bekase the juice 'ud give a bad complexion to 'em?"

"Well," said Mr. Toots, in a tremulous tone, "I don't know as I care about any now, you can keep the cent." Mr. Toots felt hurt.

☞Said Patrick, "I wunst knowed a man in County Meath, and a mighty quare janious he was, that tuk it into his head that he could invent perpetual motion, and he actually made an eight day clock that run three weeks!"

☞Judge Jeffreys, of notorious memory, pointing with his cane to a man who was about to be tried, said, "There is a rogue at the end of my cane."

The man to whom he pointed, looking at him, said: "At which end, my lord?"

☞Barber, I think this towel has been in use long enough." "It has been used more than six weeks," replied the tonsor, "and no one ever found fault with it before!"

☞"Mr. C., is your customer, D., a man to be trusted?" "I know of no one more so. He is to be trusted forever; he never pays."

☞A negro once gave the following toast—"De Gubernor ob de State—he come in wid bery little opposition—he go out wid none at all."

☞The most benevolent man we ever heard of was one who had forty acres of land, which was so poor, that he used to force it in, to keep his neighbor's cattle out, for fear of their starving to death.

☞There is an a storacy among the slaves of the South, who, when they wish to be severe on each other, say, "Gollorg, buffaptice nigger! you wouldn't fetch fifty dollars, and I'm worth a thousand."

☞Of all the melancholy sights, a bachelor's house is the most so. A house without a woman, is like a well without a sky, or a sky without a star—dark, desolate and dreary. With the exception of the lady who "milked the cow with the crumpled horn," we know of nothing more forlorn and melancholy.

☞It will not do to lose a great fold for a little or pecuniary consideration for fear of loss. Catch the bird, and it will repay you for it. Better than fifty acres in the wilderness.

☞Why is a [illegible] Because it is [illegible] twenty-five [illegible] twenty.

☞"Why is my wife [illegible] Because [illegible] and turned expensive."

☞A gay lady often accompanies a weeping soul.

Uses of Charcoal.

The Horticulturist for April, publishes the following report of an experiment made by C. Robinson, of New Haven:

"My cistern, holding some fifteen hogsheads, is filled from the roof of my house, standing near a street much frequented, although regularly watered during the summer season. Whether the difficulty arose from the dust from the street, or from the fact that a grapevine overhangs a part of the roof, or because the cistern is closely covered, the water has nearly all the time had a slight unpleasant smell. Last summer the difficulty became so great that I was compelled to have the cistern emptied and thoroughly scoured. This winter the trouble has been greater than usual; so great as to drive me to the unwelcome conclusion that my cistern must be again broken up, emptied, and cleansed.

"Such was the condition of things when I made the experiment above described; and I very naturally went a step further. Taking about six quarts of clean charcoal, finely powdered, I wet it thoroughly in a pail, and then poured it through the water pipe into my cistern.

"In ten days the whole difficulty was removed. Indeed the water became as clear, pure, sweet, and soft as the purest which falls from the sky."

☞"Little do we know what is for our permanent good," remarks Lord Campbell. "Had Bunyan been discharged and allowed to enjoy liberty, he no doubt would have returned to his trade, filling up his intervals of leisure with preaching; his name would not have survived his own generation, and he could have done little for the religious improvement of mankind. The prison doors were shut upon him for twelve years. Being cut off from the external world, he communed with his own soul; and inspired by Him who touched Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire, he composed the noblest allegories, the merit of which was first discovered by the lowly, but which is now lauded by the most refined critics; and which has done more to awaken piety, and to enforce the precepts of Christian morality, than all the sermons that have been published by all the prelates of the Anglican church."

"Sorrows come not Single Spies."—On Tuesday last we recorded the death of Mrs. Charlotte Hunt, a young wife and mother in this city. On the following day her little one—an only child—was taken away, and last evening, before her remains were committed to the earth, her husband was also smitten by the hand of death—the flower and the stalks being thus withered at a single blow. These three constituted the whole family—and they are to be carried to their long home together—and almost laid in one and the same grave.—There is something deeply afflicting in such a bereavement as this—when the Destroyer, in his triumphant but desolating march, after having stricken the guardian angel from the family circle, paused not, until he hath swept every member of it from their pleasant hearthstone into the tomb. What an admonition, that "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Lowell Journal.*

Romance and Reality.—The Trenton Gazette has received a letter from a printer in Honolulu, who went to California in Col. Stevenson's regiment, in which he remained till the war was over, then took to publishing the Californian, abandoned that business, sailed for China, was wrecked at Honolulu, was taken into favor by a chief, married his daughter, and is now one of the first citizens of the village. He is perfectly contented with his situation, and is thinking of agitating the project of the annexation of his Hawaiin Majesty's dominions to the United States.

☞The constant stream of emigration from the Western States to California is beginning to be sensibly felt. More than 6,000 persons have already left Michigan, each of whom took in money or outfit at least $500, transfering from that State the sum of $3,500,000. From Iowa, it is said, 3,000 persons will depart this season—estimating that each emigrant will take with him means equal to $350, it appears that the emigration to California, this year, will cause an abstraction from Iowa of $1,000,000. It is estimated that at least 17,500 emigrants will leave Missouri for California during the current year, and that each will have an outfit worth $350. The State will thus be drained of over $6,000,000. Thus from three States of the Union, we find an aggregate outlay of more than $10,000,000—caused by the emigration to California

Bone for Manure.—Wheat bran is said to be a good fertilizer for corn. Farmers are using it in the State of Delaware with great success. A handfull is put in a hill. The bran is first put in and covered with a thin layer of soil, after which the corn is dropped on top of it. Decomposition of the bran takes place, which produces the result before [illegible]. It also operates well on wheat.—*N. York Farmer.*

Sudden Death. A few days ago, a daughter of Mr Reuben Lukens, of the Northern Liberties, about 13 years of age, died from the effects of poison introduced into the system by rubbing a tooth brush [illegible] [illegible] when [illegible] [illegible] at twelve o'clock [illegible]

☞A negro is about that person who cannot eat mince pies without brandy, can drink brandy without mince pies.

CLAY FESTIVAL IN NEW YORK.

The great Henry Clay Birthday Festival at New York on Friday evening week, is represented to have been a brilliant and piquant affair. The President was Nicholas Dean, Esq., and at 8 o'clock precisely the company marched up stairs and took their places in regular order. As they entered, the committee on decorations appeared, each appropriately decorated with a beautiful young lady. These latter were supplied with dainty little baskets of evergreen, which, together with a balmy bouquet of smiles, were presented to the guests as they marched by. This novel arrangement gave an air of romance and an atmosphere *couleur du rose* to the whole affair, in strict keeping with the proverbial devotion and enthusiasm of Mr. Clay for the ladies. The table was most magnificently spread, and after the removal of the cloth Mr. Dean gave a brief and comprehensive sketch of the life and services of the man who "would rather be right than be President," and concluded by reading the first regular toast:—

1. *The Twelfth of April, 1777, and the Twelfth of April, 1850.*—The great events of the life included between these two days, are an abundant justification of this commemoration, and of the unchanged and unchangeable devotion with which we now renew our pledges of friendship, and repeat the wish of "Health and long life to Henry Clay."

Mr. Dean read the following letter from Mr. Clay, as soon as the boisterous applause, with which its announcement was received, had subsided.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1850.

I have received your friendly letter, communicating your purpose to celebrate my birth-day, occurring the 12th inst., by a public dinner, at Niblo's, in the city of New York, and inviting my attendance.

Language is incompetent to express the depth of my obligation, or the extent of my gratitude for this renewed manifestation of confidence and attachment, which are so kindly borne toward me. And I appreciate it the more, because I understand it to be your intention "to seize the occasion to express your devotion to the *Union* and *Constitution* of these States. That sentiment should be the strongest and uppermost in every American bosom, as I am delighted to believe is the fact in regard to the citizens of all parties in the city of New York.

Duties, gentlemen, which I have to perform in respect to that Union, in the Senate of the United States, will not allow me to absent myself from my seat at this time, and I cannot, therefore, accept your obliging invitation. But I beg leave to tender to yourselves and your associates my respectful and cordial acknowledgments for the signal honor intended to your friend and much obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Letters were also received from President Taylor, Vice President Fillmore, Martin Van Buren, Senator Berrien, Hon. John M. Botts, Generals Scott and Wool, and Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., of Baltimore, expressing their regrets at not being able to be present. General Scott thus expresses himself:—

"With every sentiment, long entertained, of profound admiration, respect and gratitude for the illustrious patriot statesman, Henry Clay—founded on his great personal worth and his brilliant services in the cause of Liberty throughout the world, and our glorious Union—I beg, most respectfully, to decline the invitation, solely because, as an officer of the army, I deem it improper to be present at any public entertainment or meeting not purely national in its character."

The Hon. Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. James Brooks, with others, delivered eloquent addresses during the evening.

Disgraceful Riot among the Firemen.—A series of disgraceful belligerent scenes amongst some of the firemen of that city occurred in Baltimore yesterday afternoon week, about 3 o'clock. The bells sounded an alarm at that hour, and several pieces of apparatus proceeded up Baltimore street, the western bells having given the alarm. The Watchman apparatus proceeded up Light to Baltimore street, and then quietly returned, about a dozen persons leaving the apparatus and catching hold of the Patapsco reed, assisted them to run up the street with it. This party had hardly reached the intersection of Liberty street before they were ruthlessly assailed by a crowd of nearly two hundred fellows, crying "Gumballs," "New Market," and other kindred appellations, and who saluted them with a volley of bricks and stones, driving them away from the reed. The Friendship apparatus was likewise ill-treated. Other parties of firemen coming up, a general melee ensued, when one of the most extensive fights took place which has lately disgraced Baltimore. There could not have been less than 5,000 persons present, many of whom were appealed to by the officers for assistance, and disdainfully refused to render aid.

Havana Cigars.—The official estimate of the manufacture of these articles is thus stated by an Havana correspondent of the Picayune:—The report states that each cigar maker will roll daily 300 cigars, at an average of 50 cents a hundred. Supposing them to work 26 days in each month, this will give 72,000,000 cigars annually per hand. The consumption in the island they estimate at 140 millions, and supposing the exports to be 100 millions, this will give 600 millions as the annual cigar manufacture, giving employment in its various branches to fully 10,000 people, the value of whose labor is not less than $1,000,000. The consumption of cigars here seems disproportionate, but when we take into consideration that from childhood almost every one smokes, it is no doubt under-estimated.

TO CONTRACTORS!
NEW JAIL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioners of Adams County, in Gettysburg, Pa., until *Monday the 29th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,* M., for the erection of a NEW

COUNTY JAIL & PRISON HOUSE

for said County.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined at the office of said Commissioners; where they will at all times be ready for inspection, by calling on the Clerk of the Board.

JACOB KING,
JNO. G. MORNINGSTAR, } *Comm's*
JOHN MUSSELMAN,

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*
March 25. td

NOTICE.

Estate of Susanna Settle, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of SUSANNA SETTLE, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN STEINOUR, *Ex'r.*
Feb. 25. 6t

PURIFY! PURIFY!

For LIFE and HEALTH are in the BLOOD

There is not one of all the various remedies purporting to be Purifiers of the blood, that *begins to possess as much Purifying and Healing Virtue as*

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT.

This PURIFIER is *wholly* prepared from *Vegetables*, and cures the *most obstinate*, and long-standing diseases of the blood, without *puking, purging, sickening, or debilitating.* It *cleanses, strengthens, invigorates,* makes *new, healthy blood,* and gives *new vigor* and *new life* to the whole system.

HUNDREDS—THOUSANDS

Have been cured the past and present years, of diseases of the blood, by *this Purifier*—and such cures were made too, by the use of

Four Times Less Quantity, and at Four Times Less Cost,

than such diseases *can be cured by Sarsaparilla,* or *any other remedy* that has been as yet offered to the public.

We wish it were possible to publish to the world, at one view, the

MANY THOUSANDS

that are NOW LIVING and enjoying GOOD HEALTH, who acknowledge themselves indebted to the purifying and healing efficacy of *Brant's Indian Purifier.* This PURIFIER cures

THE WORST SCROFULAS,

and *all* impure diseases of the blood, viz.: *Scald-Head, Salt-Rheum, Rheumatism, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Piles, Biles, Ulcers, Costiveness, Mercurial Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pains in the Back, Side, and Limbs, Rush of Blood to the Head,* etc., etc.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

It is a question of no small importance for the afflicted to decide, which, of all the sarsaparillas and other remedies, is the

CHEAPEST AND MOST CURATIVE.

We say, *Brant's Indian Purifier* is cheaper and more curative—because, *one bottle* of it, which can be bought for *One Dollar,* contains FOUR TIMES as much *medical efficacy* as one bottle of *Sarsaparilla,* which also costs *one dollar.* If we hereafter prove that *sarsaparilla* is as *dear at one dollar* a bottle, as *Brant's Purifier* would be at *four dollars* a bottle, because the Purifier contains GREATER MEDICAL EFFICACY than sarsaparilla, then sarsaparilla should be sold at *twenty five cents a bottle,* to be *as cheap* as the Purifier at one dollar. But as our assertion does not prove the greater power and medical virtues of this Purifier, when compared with the best Sarsaparillas, we shall therefore show how much disease has been cured

BY ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH.

The first case we state, is the cure which was effected in *Mr. J. B. Haskin,* of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., and we risk not any of our veracity, when we say that this is the *most unlooked-for* and *hopeless case* of one of the

Most Horrid Scrofulas

that ever has been *cured* since the world was created; and this was cured by TEN TIMES LESS of Brant's Purifier, and at LESS COST, than ever a case *half as revolting* and *hopeless* was cured by TEN TIMES AS MUCH Sarsaparilla. For full particulars, *see Pamphlet.*

Mr. Haskin states that he had been confined to his bed *One Year,* and was not expected to live *twenty four hours longer,* when he commenced using the *Purifier;* his neck was eaten nearly off from ear to ear—a hole was eaten *through the Windpipe*—his ear nearly eaten out—the use of *one arm destroyed*—an Ulcer, as large as a man's hand, had nearly eaten through his side—and there were on him in all,

Twenty Large, Deep, Discharging Ulcers,

—that the *first bottle* he used, enabled him to *get off of his bed* where he had been confined twelve months—the *second bottle* enabled him to *get out of the house*—the *third bottle* enabled him to *walk two miles,* and that the use of

ONLY TWELVE BOTTLES,

cured all the Ulcers, and restored him to *health* and *strength,* so that he was *able to work and attend to business* again, as he had formerly done.

This cure is *certified* to by FOURTEEN RESPECTABLE WITNESSES, viz.: by *Doct. Thos. Williams,* one of the most respectable physicians of Rome—by *Mr. G. R. Brown,* proprietor and keeper of the West Rome hotel—by *Messrs. Bissel & Leonard,* wholesale and retail druggists, and by *eleven other persons* all residents of Rome

SCROFULA & ERUPTIONS.

Dr. T. M. Hunt, druggist, Auburn, N. Y., wrote in April, 1846, that the *intrinsic excellence* of BRANT'S MEDICINE had obtained for it a *name above all other remedies;* and that *as a purifier of the blood,* SARSAPARILLA *"must knock under."*

He said, on the 20th of July, 1845, that a gentleman asked his opinion as to what he had better give his child for aggravating *Eruptions.* He recommended BRANT'S INDIAN MEDICINE from his own personal knowledge of its *purifying and healing virtues,* in such disease; and one or two bottles effected a cure. He also recommended BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT in a decided and serious case of *Scrofula in the glands of the neck.* The neck *was very much swollen on both sides, and large tumors formed under the ears,* and the *general health was much impaired. Two or three bottles effected a permanent cure.*

FEVER-SORE CURED.

The Rev. Richard Dunning, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, Adams Basin, Monroe Co., N. Y., wrote us as follows: I have just received a letter from Mr Channey Dunning, relative to the cure of his Fever-sore. You may depend on what it states, for he is a Christian man and an elder in the church. Some years since he had to *have one of his legs cut off,* to save his life, in consequence of a Fever-sore. The other leg being now affected, and about to be amputated, I recommended *Brant's Medicine*—READ THE RESULT. He says, *"I have used only* THREE BOTTLES *of* BRANT'S MEDICINE—*I placed* ALL HOPE *from your recommendation in that Medicine,* and I can now say, that with the blessing of God, *it has effected a cure of my leg."* See Pamphlets, for full particulars.

Chronic Rheumatism.

Capt. Ezra Knapp, 37 Willow street, Brooklyn, N. Y. had *Rheumatism* for 30 years, he used *Brant's Medicine,* which effected a cure. Numerous other cases of recent and long standing, have been effectually cured.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Doct. Nathan Hubbard, of Stamford, Conn., one of the oldest and most respectable physicians, was afflicted with *Liver Complaint* many years, and was perfectly cured, by using *Brant's Purifying Extract.* We could name hundreds of other cases, also cured.

NURSING SORE MOUTH, LEUCORRHŒA, &c.

Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., October 12, 1847.

MESSRS. M. T. WALLACE & CO.: Some time last winter my wife became so debilitated from the effects of *Leucorrhœa,* and *Nursing Sore Mouth,* that she could not lift her child or perform any household labor. Her medical treatment was varied according to the advice and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, until our skill was exhausted in useless efforts. She became so very a skeleton, that at the time she commenced taking your Pulmonary Balsam she weighed no more than eighty five pounds; but by the time she had taken four bottles, she became perfectly well. The cure is so perfect, that she is now enabled to do all necessary household work and gained thirty pounds of flesh in four weeks. We assure you we can attribute her cure to nothing but Brant's Balsam, and cheerfully recommend its use to all laboring under any similar affliction.

Yours, truly, C. B. GALENTINE.

Z. S. TERRY, Esq. of Byron, writes us at the same time that Mr Galentine named above wrote, saying, that he was personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Galentine, and that the above cure came under his own observation. He further adds, that he is acquainted with

A Dozen Other Cures

of various diseases, which were effected by *Brant's Indian Medicines.*

Mercurial Diseases.

There is another class of diseases, which BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT, *perfectly purges and eradicates* from the system, WITHOUT ANY FAILURE. The class of diseases, when they become *constitutional,* are usually called. We need, because some ignorance believe each cannot be cured without a use of mercury. We will not name the disease, because from this description it will be understood.

☞ All orders must be addressed to WALLACE & Co. 106 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, *Gettysburg;* Holtzinger & Ferree, York Springs; Lilly & Reilly, New Oxford; J. Aulabaugh, Hampton; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; J. R. Henry, Abbottstown; Sneeringer & Renshaw, Littlestown; C. A. Morris & Co., York; I. & C. Kling, Dover; S. W. Haverstick & J. W. Rawlins, Carlisle; W. D. & Hayes & J. C. & B. Altick, Shippensburg; J. W. Douglass, Chambersburg; A. Carl & Son, Greencastle; J. G. Ogler & J. W. M'Lane, Fayetteville.

Oct. 22.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, April 1st, 1850.

A
Allen Charles
Arendt John
B
Baughblets Jacob
Beamer Jacob 2
Beasecker John
Benner George
Bishop Henry
Black Joseph
C
Chapman Doctor
Clendenan Joshua
Cole Abram Rev.
Cole G. B.
Cook Elizabeth Mrs.
Carey William
D
Deahl Jacob
Deihl Elizabeth Miss
Deitrich David
Dierdorf Andrew
Divine Hugh S.
Drum Simon
E
Eakins Clifton
Eckenrode Joseph
Eckorbad Jacob Mrs.
Euler Christian
Everhardt Jacob
F
Filby Samuel
Fletcher William
Flord William 2
Forney Mark
Foulk S. K.
Frazier Thomas S. 2
G
Gilbert Jacob
Geyer Geyer
Groft Barbara Mrs.
Greenholt Peter
Gutshall Joseph
H
Haner Louisa Miss
Harlan John F.
Heck Catharine Miss
Heinar Jacob
Heiser Lewis
Hemler Joseph
Houghtelin Cornelius
Heep Lewis
Hagerman George
J
James C. Frank
K
Karigan Andrew
King John
Kitzmiller Samuel
Kline Stephen

L
Latta Elizabeth Mrs.
Leitle George
Lott Abraham
Lott Henry
Lower Conrad
M
Markley Daniel
Markley B. George
Martin William
M'Coy S.
M'Guire Mary J. Mrs.
Medivil Catharine Miss
Moore Nathan
Moritz Nicholas
Musser Christian
Musser George
M'Creary J. G.
N
Noel Joseph
O
Oakridge Academy
O'Blenis Elizabeth Mrs.
Odel J. Perry
P
Philips William Rev.
Plum Frederick
R
Reiley Margaretta 2
Reinecker Cornelius
Rex William
Rife David
S
Sandoe Jacob
Schmidt Barnhardt
Shrader William
Smeltzer William A.
Stuck Jacob
Smith Jacob
Swisher Jacob
Smith John
Stout John
Stoever Frederick 2
Staudenmeyer L. R. 3
T
Thompson Elizabeth Mrs.
Thomas Catharine Miss
Tracy Hiram
Trostle Joseph
W
Wilson George 2
Wilson Ann L.
Whitnight Lavinia
Whitnight Edwin H.
Wentz John
Waggoner Daniel
Wolf Lewis
Wolf Mrs. Mary J. B.
Y
Young Jacob

A. D. BUEHLER, *P. M.*

☞ Persons calling for letters in the above List, will please say they have been advertised.

April 1. 3t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 15th day of April next,* viz:

The first and final account of Benjamin Mallaun, Administrator of the estate of George Myers, deceased.

The first and final account of Nicholas B. Schriver, Executor of the last will and testament of Nicholas Dietrick, deceased.

The first and final account of John Diehl, Executor of the last will and testament of Christina Diehl, deceased.

The first and final account of Samuel Durboraw, Administrator of the estate of John Kelly, deceased.

The account of George Jacobs, one of the Administrators of the estate of Samuel Jacobs, deceased.

The account of Lindsay Sturgeon, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Marsden, deceased.

The first and final account of Samuel Deardorff and Henry Spangler, Administrators of the estate of Gabriel Spangler, deceased.

The account of Mary Taylor, one of the Executors of George Taylor, sen. deceased.

The account of George Robinette, Administrator of the estate of George Fauss, deceased.

The first and final account of Israel Irwin, Guardian of Martha Eleanor Stewart, a minor child of David Stewart, deceased.

The second and final account of John Hoover, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Foster, deceased.

The account of Isaac Weagley, Guardian of Melinda Beard, minor child of Frederick Beard, deceased.

The account of Isaac Weagley, Guardian of Athelia Beard, minor child of Frederick Beard, deceased.

The account of Isaac Weagley, Guardian of Albert N. Beard, minor child of Frederick Beard, deceased.

The account of Zebulon Kitzmiller, one of the Executors of Michael Kitzmiller, deceased.

The first and final account of James Russell, Executor of Benjamin Blubaugh, deceased.

The account of Daniel Crouse, Administrator of the estate of Mary Crouse, deceased.

The second and final account of Wm. Douglass, Administrator of the estate of David Stewart, deceased.

The second and final account of Andrew Polley, Guardian of Zebulon K. Sheets, and Anna M. L. Sheets, minor children of George Sheets, deceased.

The first and final account of John Coshun, one of the Administrators of the estate of Joseph Coshun, deceased.

The first account of James H. Fickes and Peter Orndorff, Administrators of the estate of Valentine Fickes, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, REGISTER.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
March 18, 1850. } tc

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞ D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5. tf

JAMES G. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into Partnership for the Practice of the Law in the several Courts of Adams county. Office in South Baltimore street, three doors South of the Court-house, the same heretofore occupied by D. M. Smyser. All business entrusted to their care, attended to with fidelity and despatch.

DANIEL M. SMYSER,
WILLIAM M'SHERRY.

N. B. During my absence this winter at Harrisburg, Mr. M'Sherry is also authorized to attend to my old unfinished business, and will be in constant communication with me relative to the same. DANIEL M. SMYSER

Dec. 24. 3m

STONE and EARTHEN WARE, of all kinds, for sale by HAMERSLY.

NEW
HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store,

in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Cross-cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full, and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.
Sept. 17. tf

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE Manufacture of Iron and Steel, in all its various branches, including a description of Wood-cutting, Coal-digging, and the burning of Charcoal and Coal; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of Blast Furnaces, &c., by Frederick Overman, Mining Engineer, with 140 wood engravings, at $5. We have also just received Lynch's Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, with numerous maps and illustrations, at $2.75. The American Fruit Culturist, with directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees in the nursery, orchard and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties, by John J. Thomas—embellished with 200 accurate figures. Price $1.50.—The Whig Almanac for 1850, a useful document for every person, only 12½ cents. The Southern Harmony, price 75 cents.

☞ New Music, a fresh supply. Any music not included in our assortment will be promptly ordered.

All the late standard and miscellaneous as well as CHEAP publications, received regularly as issued from the press.

Blank Books of all kinds, including Ledgers, Day Books and all the various books used in the counting room.

Port Folios, Letter Paper, by the quire or ream, at very low prices, Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Letter and Note Envelopes, in great variety, and all the various articles of stationery at the most reasonable cash prices. Remember the Cheap Book Store, South East Corner Centre Square.

KELLER KURTZ.
Gettysburg, Jan. 28. tf

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silks, Ribbons & Millinery Goods,

No. 45, South Second street, Philadelphia,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city, to their large and rich assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

received by late arrivals from France, such as

Glace Silks for casing Bonnets,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons, from No. 1 to No. 12,
French and American Artificial Flowers,
White and Colored Crapes,
French Chip Hats,
Fancy Nets and Laces,
Fancy Trimmings, Quillings, Crowns, Tips,
Covered Whalebones, Buckrams, Cane, &c.

Together with every article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

March 25. 1m

PROCLAMATION.

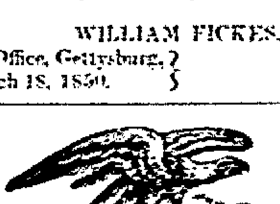
WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SMYSER and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept bearing date the 21st day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 15th day of April next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
March 18, 1850. } tc



EAGLE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns.—The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

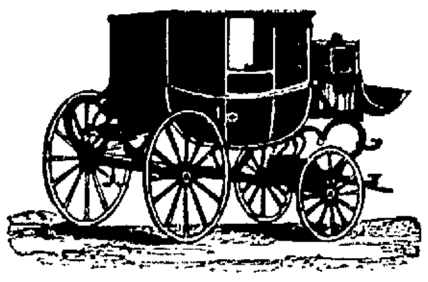
The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.
Oct. 15. tf

☞ The Ladies' Attention

IS respectfully invited to a large assortment of very superior PLAIN, CHANGEABLE and FIGURED SILKS, ☞ FANCY ALPACCAS, LAWNS, &c. &c. *very Cheap.*

April 1. GEO. ARNOLD.



COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS,* in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters: the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's & Witherow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞ Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞ All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞ Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice. T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

CONNER & SON'S
United States Type Foundry,
NEW YORK.

THE subscribers have now on hand an excellent assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, and ORNAMENTAL TYPE, BORDERING, &c. which they are prepared to sell at reduced rates, on approved paper, at six months, or at a discount of ten per cent. for CASH. The series of Scotch faces so much admired and approved of by the trade, and our type in general, we feel assured cannot be excelled, either in beauty or finish, by any Founder. All type manufactured by us, are made by a mixture of metals different in proportions to those used generally, by which we insure greater durability. To our assortment of

Ornamental and Jobbing Type,

BORDERING, &c., we have made a large increase, and are constantly engaged in adding to the variety.

PRESSES, WOOD TYPE, CASES.

Stands, Brass and Wood Rules, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Brass and Wood Galleys, Cuts, Closet Racks, Reglets, and every article necessary for a *Complete Printing Office,* furnished with despatch.

Old Type taken in exchange for new, at nine cents per pound.

JAMES CONNER & SON,
Cor. Ann and Nassau streets, New York.

April 1. 3t

Printers and Publishers

OF Newspapers are informed that the subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash. As they are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit *one trial* of it, relying upon its merits for further patronage. Their colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured. A circular containing prices, &c., will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash on city agents accepted.

☞ Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2, and sending us one paper, containing it, by remitting $5 at any time will receive a 30lb. keg of EXTRA NEWS INK.

T. F. ADAMS & CO.,
Steam Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia,
Agents for the sale of new and second-hand materials.

April 1.—2m.

40 PILLS A BOX Dr LEIDY'S 25 CENTS A BOX
SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more GENUINE CERTIFICATES from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where this Box will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell,
Free from dust or powder of any kind,
Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,
Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings,
THEY ALL GOOD AT ALL TIMES.

And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not then no others will.

Dr N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and associate and corresponding member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris.

☞ Principal Depot, DR. LEIDY'S DISPENSARY, No. 114 North FOURTH ST., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Morris & Co., York; Slagle, Schmidt & Co., Hanover; J. & G. Atticks and Dr. Hayes, Shippensburg; Deing & Miller, Chambersburg; H. A. Sturgeon & Dr. Rawlins, Carlisle; W. W. Keefer, Mercersburg; Dr. Cauffman, York Springs; W. R. Stewart, Petersburg; Lilly & Reiley, New Oxford; W. Wolf, East Berlin; J. Brinkerhoff, Mummasburg; J. Burkholder, Bendersville; J. Aulabaugh, Hampton; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; H. Shriver, Littlestown; and most Storekeepers and Druggists in the U. States.

Nov. 26 1y

DRIED CURRANTS—a prime article just received by the subscriber, also a lot of fresh *Figs, Raisins, &c.* W. W. HAMERSLY.

March 11.

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys,

&c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

(*Extract from the London Medical Journal.*)

"C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London Consulting Physician to the Hospital for consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 200 out of 231, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved.

"In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
100 North Third street, Philadelphia

Oct. 8. 6m

THE GREAT CHINA STORE
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg & its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our *large and splendid assortment of*

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—

In fact at less than Wholesale Prices.

AMERICAN & ENGLISH
BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

☞ We would invite any person visiting the city to call and *see us*—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China *and the cheapest* the world produces.

Very respectfully,
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 219 Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17. 1y

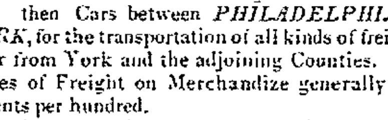
NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.
M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King,* on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.

☞ M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23. tf



Freights from Philadelphia.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA & YORK,* for the transportation of all kinds of freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞ All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20. tf

M'Allister's Ointment,

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested, during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into *public favor;* it may be said, *truly,* this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND." it may be used with *perfect safety.* If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value, in cases of *Swollen* or *Sore Breasts,* they would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

☞ This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M'ALLISTER,
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 28 North Third street, Philadelphia.

☞ PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. ☜

AGENTS—S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Motter & Rowe, Emmittsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Deing, Chambersburg.

June 18. 1y

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS!

THE public are hereby notified that I have purchased the right of introducing Henry Flinchbaugh's

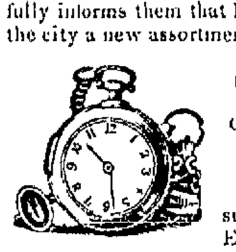
Patent Self-tightening Bush

for mill spindles—for the counties of Adams, Franklin and Cumberland—and that I am prepared to introduce this improvement into all the mills of said counties, whose owners may desire the same. Any mill owner wishing to have this improvement, will be attended to by directing a line to the subscriber, residing near Chambersburg, Pa.

UPTON R. HENDERSON.
March 4. 3t

FRESH ARRIVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of



CLOCKS
OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,
JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch-Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. ALSO,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.
July 31. tf

Washing Reduced to a Science.

Patented by the United States to
STEPHEN CRANE,

Compound Wash Mixture,

One of the most useful and important inventions of modern times, for washing clothes,—also, for Washing, Cleansing and beautifying painted surfaces, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glasses, Metallic surfaces, &c &c., and for bathing in Sickness and in Health.

Old habits are not easily broken, men will tread in the ancient beaten paths of their ancestors, and believe in nothing which innovates on settled plans and modes of living. The method of washing is precisely what it was centuries ago, but a change is demanded by the wants of the age, time worn usages must give way to the beneficial improvements of the age, and in effecting this important object the Compound Wash-Mixture is destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the Laundress, as well as in every other department of labor to which it is adapted.

By the use of the patent Compound Wash-Mixture, every family of whatever size can do their Washing in less than one hour without, the labor of rubbing, pounding and bleaching or the friction of a machine; thus saving time, expense and labor; and securing exemption from the disease caused by exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing. While clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash board and friction, and last much longer.

The Compound is made either in a fluid or soap form. Every family purchasing a right can with facility, and at a very small expense, convert their common hard or soft Soap into this valuable labor saving commodity.

CAUTION.

As the patent right fully secures to the inventor the exclusive right to use certain ingredients in the Compound, both in fluid and soap form, and the subscriber having for a valuable consideration purchased the right for FREDERICK, WASHINGTON and ALLEGHENY COUNTIES in MARYLAND; and FRANKLIN, ADAMS and YORK COUNTIES in PENNSYLVANIA; he hereby warns all persons not to infringe on his legal rights, either by making and using, or selling it in any of its forms, as he is is determined to prosecute all such to the full extent of the law.

The above Counties, or Districts and Townships in them, for sale on accommodating terms. Also, as Agent for the owner, any other unsold Counties in Maryland or Pennsylvania. Those wishing to purchase will please address,

JOSEPH H. MEIXSEL, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Agents for the sale of family and township rights in the county of Adams—

W. W. Hamersly, Gettysburg;
H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown;
Lilly & Reily, New Oxford;
Wm. Bittinger, Abbotstown;
E. T. Miller, East Berlin;
Holtzinger & Ferree, Petersburg.

March 11.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Celebrated Family Medicines!

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!

More Proofs of the Efficacy of
DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

The Original & Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constitution, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED, of years standing, after all other remedies failed.—The like has never been known.—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

READ THIS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Having contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore, supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make trial of it, and, to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKLE,
Two miles from Skippackville, Pa.

☞ Look well to the marks of the genuine.

Each bottle of which is enveloped with a splendid wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon. Also, his signature.—All other preparations of Wild Cherry being fictitious and counterfeit. Principal Office, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Phila.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE—A Safe and Effectual Remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞ BEWARE OF MISTAKES ☜

Remember: Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in Square Bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A mild and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills. No medicine can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which occasionally happen to women, they are perfectly safe, and will, in conjunction with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, take all pain and disease from every part of the system.

All the above valuable preparations, are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by most all the Merchants and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

AGENTS FOR ADAMS COUNTY.—Samuel S. Forney and S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; James R. Wrightson, Graefenburg Springs; Abraham Scott, Cashtown; D. Newcomer, Bragtown; J. S. Hildebrand, East Berlin; J. R. Henry, Abbottstown; J. Aulabaugh, Hampton; Galbraith & Knouse, Arendtsville; A. T. Wright, Bendersville; J. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Holtzinger & Ferree, York Springs; B. & D. H. Snyder, Two Taverns; H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown, and by most all storekeepers in the adjacent counties.

Jan. 7. 1y

Printing of every description,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA,
The most Wonderful Medicine of the Age,

1,500,000 BOTTLES

MANUFACTURED YEARLY.

This Medicine is put up in Quart Bottles and has cured more than

100,000 Cases of Chronic Disease,

within the last Ten Years.—None is Genuine unless signed by S. P. TOWNSEND.

EXPOSE.

BY READING THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVIT—the Public will learn the origin, or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day, than all the other Sarsaparilla Manufacturers in the world. Principal Office, 126 Fulton-st.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.

William Armstrong, of the said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet peddler, called upon deponent, at the house of Mr. Thompson, No. 42 Hudson-street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., Book Publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man, and poor, and was not fit for hard labor—and wished to make some money, in order to live easy in his old days, and that, if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe, and manufacture it for him. Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend, to which he replied, that he knew Dr. S. P. Townsend would be down on him after he should commence. But that he did not care for him, as he had formed a co-partnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says, that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P. Townsend's, and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr. S. P. Townsend, and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says, that he has been informed, and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, sold as Old Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent, to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent saith not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849.

C. S. WOODHULL,
Mayor of the City of New York.

PROOF!! PROOF!!!

Here is proof conclusive that Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the original. The following is from some of the most respectable papers in this State.

FROM THE
Albany Evening Journal.
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

There probably never has been so popular a remedy, or patent medicine, as Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which was originally, and continues to be manufactured in this city, at first by the Doctor himself, and afterwards for several years and to the present time, by Clapp & Townsend, the present proprietors. Since the partnership was formed, the Doctor has resided in New York, where he keeps a store, and attends to the business that accumulates at that point. The manufactory is in this city, and is conducted by the junior partner, Mr. Clapp—here all the medicine is manufactured.

Few of our citizens have any idea of the amount of this medicine that is manufactured and sold. Besides the sales in this country, it is shipped to the Canadas, West India Islands, South America, and even to Europe, in considerable quantities. At the manufactory they employ a steam engine, besides a large number of men, women and girls, in the preparation of the medicine, making boxes, printing, &c., and turn out, ready for shipment, over 400 dozen per day, or nearly 5000 bottles. This is an enormous quantity.

The great sale the medicine has acquired, has induced a number of men to get up imitations, and there is at the present time, other medicines for sale, that are called "Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla." One in particular started a short time ago in New York, is called "Old Doctor Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and apparently with a view, by dint of advertising, and the usual remedies resorted to in such efforts, to appropriate the name of Dr. S. P. Townsend's great remedy, and thus gain all the advantages resulting from the popularity of the name which he has acquired for it, by years of patient and expensive labors. Dr. S. P. Townsend, formerly of this city, as is well known here, is the inventor and original proprietor of the medicine known as "Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and we think those persons who are attempting to sell their article as the genuine, should be exposed.

FROM THE
New York Daily Tribune.

☞ We published an advertisement inadvertently some time since that did injustice to Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of the preparation of Sarsaparilla known as Dr. Townsend's. Other parties have within the past few months engaged or connected themselves with a man by the name of Townsend who put up a medicine and calls it by the same name. This medicine was advertised in *The Tribune* as the original, &c. This advertisement also contained matter derogatory to the character of Dr. S. P. Townsend and that of his medicine. We regret it appeared, and in justice to the Dr. make this explanation.

FROM THE
New York Daily Sun.

Dr. Townsend's extraordinary advertisement, which occupies an entire page of the Sun, will not escape notice. Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and whose office is next door to ours, where he has been for several years, is driving an immense business. He receives no less than four hundred dozen of Sarsaparilla per day, and even this enormous quantity does not supply the demand. No medicine ever gained so great a popularity as his preparation of the Sarsaparilla. His edition of Almanacs for 1849 cost $22,000, and he has paid the New York Sun for advertising, in the last four years, over $10,000, and he acknowledges that it is the cheapest advertising he has had done. This medicine is exported to the Canadas, West Indies, South America and Europe, in considerable quantities, and is coming into general use in those countries, as well as here.

Swindlers.

Druggists and others that sell Sarsaparilla for the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that is not signed by S. P. Townsend, commits a fraud, and swindles the customers. Men that would be guilty of such an act, would commit any other fraud—and no Druggist of common intelligence but knows that ours is the only genuine.

Old Jacob Townsend.

Some people who are not well informed, and have not read the papers, and not seen our advertisements, have been led to suppose, that because these men advertise their stuff as "Old Jacob Townsends," that it must, of course, be the original. It is less than one year since they commenced to make their medicine. Ours has been in the market over ten years.

This Old Jacob Townsend

They are endeavoring to palm off on the public as an old Physician, &c. He is not a regular educated Physician, and never attempted to manufacture a medicine, until these men hired him for the use of his name. They say they do not wish the people to believe that their Sarsaparilla is ours, or the same—but the better to deceive the public, they at the same time assert that their's is the Old Dr. Townsend's, and the original, and endeavor to make the people believe that the stuff they manufacture, is the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that has performed so many wonderful cures for the past ten years, and which has gained a reputation which no other medicine ever enjoyed—which is a base, villainous, unprincipled falsehood. We have commenced suits against these men for damages. We wish it to be understood, that the old man is no relation to Dr. Townsend whatever. In their advertisements and circulars, they publish a number of gross falsehoods respecting Dr. Townsend, which we will not notice.

False Reports.

Our opponents have published in the papers, that Dr. S. P. Townsend was dead. This they send to their agents about the country, who report that we have given up business, &c. &c. The public should be on their guard, and not be deceived by these unprincipled men.

Notice of Removal.—After the first of September, 1849, Dr. S. P. Townsend's New York office will be in the South Baptist Church, No. 82 Nassau-street, which is now undergoing a thorough change, and will be fitted for the better accommodation of the proprietors and the public.

Take particular Notice.—No Sarsaparilla is the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, unless signed by S. P. Townsend.

AGENTS.—Redding & Co., No. 8 State-street, and Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Court-street, Boston; Samuel Kidder, Jr., Lowell; Henry Pratt, Salem; James B. Green, Worcester; Allison & Gault, Concord; J. Balch & Son, Providence, and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER
General Agent for Adams county.

Aug. 13. 1y

ONE THING CERTAIN,

THAT MARCUS SAMSON can and will sell WINDOW BLINDS, SHIRTS and SUSPENDERS, Silk and Gingham CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, and all other articles in his line, cheaper than the cheapest.

March 18.

BIRTH-DAY OF HENRY CLAY.

MR. COOPER'S SPEECH.

In the preceding column will be found a short notice of the celebration at New York, of Mr. Clay's birth-day. The Herald says that none of the Clay celebrations that have taken place in that City for a number of years past, would bear comparison with this one, in point of the number of persons who attended, their respectable standing in society, or the remarkable and extraordinary enthusiasm which prevailed throughout the evening, and which vented itself in loud outbursts, long and continued, and waving of handkerchiefs, as well as applause and cheers of the loudest kind.

Our former townsman, Senator COOPER, was present, and in obedience to the call of the company, addressed the assemblage. A sketch of his remarks is given in the Herald, as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens:—It was with no intention of making a speech, and without any expectation of being called upon to do so, that I came here this evening. I came here to unite with those whom I have not heretofore known, but with whom I have long sympathized and acted—to do honor to one deserving of honor by every title of gratitude for his past services, and by admiration of his great talents, nobly employed. (Applause.) I came here to-night, with those who are here assembled, to do honor to America's greatest living statesman. (Vehement cheering.) I had rather have performed my part in silence, if it had been the pleasure of this assemblage. I can add nothing, by any speech which I may make, to the honor or renown of the great Senator, who is always ready, when occasion demands it, to sacrifice everything on the altar of his country, for his country's glory and prosperity. (Loud applause and waving of handkerchiefs.) Gentlemen, he would have been honored, perhaps, and as much as he could be by any effort of mine, by the assemblage which is gathered here to-night, composed as it is of the *elite* of this great commercial metropolis of the Union—by the strains of music which are produced—by the flag of the country, which is waving over this hall—waving in your public streets—waving from the masts of the vessels in this harbor. He would have been honored, I say, by these, and better, perhaps, for I am afraid that the theme is so inspiring that I shall not be able to do justice to it; and, therefore, I say, fail in doing him the honor which I design to do. (Applause.) Mr. President, the ancients erected statues and built temples, in order to perpetuate the memory of the illustrious dead, who deserved well of their country. It was right and proper that they should do so.—They were at once encouraging the living to emulate the example of those who were dead, and they were doing honor to their own hearts by manifesting their devotion to those who had lived gloriously and died gloriously for their country. You have gone a step beyond the ancients. You, while the subject is still among us—still performing services for his country—still acting history—you are here assembled to do him honor, not by building monuments, but by meeting together and expressing your devotion to the man who is laboring to perpetuate the great ark of our political covenant—the union of these States. (Vociferous applause.) It is right and proper thus to cheer the public servant who is always ready to sacrifice everything for his country. It is well to tell him that his services are appreciated by at least a portion of his countrymen. It cannot but have a beneficial influence, not only in encouraging him to do fearlessly what we know he would do from the noble and generous impulses of his own heart, but to encourage others to emulate his example, in the performance of their duties in a proper manner. (Applause.) It has been remarked by one who preceded me that Henry Clay is not President. He is not. But to be President would confer no additional honor on him. (Tremendous outburst of applause, and cries of "No, no, no!" from all parts of the room.) The Presidency could not add one cubit or one inch to the political stature of Henry Clay. (Cheers and waving of handkerchiefs.) As a Senator, representing the State of Kentucky, on the floor of the Senate, and standing up on behalf of the interests of the whole country, nothing can add to his fame. It might benefit the country for him to be President, but it could add no new lustre to that glorious name than that by which it is already surrounded. (Applause.) He has lived a life-time, and not an idle life-time, but one of service; always laboring to promote the honor, the interest, and the glory of his country; and from the first moment of his appearance on the threshold of public life until the present, he has exhibited the rarest devotion to his country's interests, and has reaped a wider and more glorious renown than any other American statesman, save the first and the greatest of all, the father of his country, whose name you have honored here this evening in connection with that of Henry Clay. (The enthusiasm with which this was received cannot be described; it was violent beyond any thing we ever witnessed.) Fellow-citizens, you have been told by our respected chairman, in eloquent language, that it is now forty years since Henry Clay first appeared in the councils of the nation, and I will repeat what he remarked, that, from that time till the present, his devotion to his country, and to her honor and her interests, has been constant and unceasing. He has not obtained the glorious position which he now occupies, first in the hearts of his countrymen, by any adventitious circumstances.—He was not the child of fortune. He did not step, if I may so express it, from a level to the lofty position which he now occupies. He was born to none of those adventitious benefits which sometimes push a man forward—he was born in poverty, and it is by the force of his own genius alone that he attained the position which he now occupies. (Applause.) Have you ever seen, fellow-citizens, a majestic pine on the summit of your mountains, springing up, as it were, from the place where it grew, without sufficient [illegible] all others in the surrounding forests. If you have seen such a noble tree arise, as it were, by the force of its own vitality to that superminent attitude, you have seen an emblem of the great statesman of Kentucky. (Rapturous applause.) [illegible] great genius, and [illegible] government talents, but that genius and these talents are not sufficient to secure the ardent and unwavering affection which is entertained for him by his countrymen. There is more than these. There is that [illegible] frankness, that sincerity, that [illegible] singleness of purpose [illegible] glory of his country, which have aided in fixing him so deeply in the inmost hearts of his countrymen. It is because he has a heart to feel for the whole of mankind, that he is the idol of all who know him, either personally or by reputation.—As has been justly remarked, there never has been a public man in this country who was so universally esteemed and ardently beloved as Henry Clay. (Applause and cheers.) There are others who are admired for their great talents—their resplendent genius. There are others to whom particular sections of the country are devoted—of these the distinguished and lamented Senator of South Carolina, lately deceased. He had attracted the regard and affections of a section of the country. There are others who, like him, have attracted the affections of particular sections—sometimes of political parties, for a season, but it belongs to Henry Clay to have fixed on himself the affections and esteem of all his countrymen, who know how to appreciate great talents, great services, great devotion to his country, great singleness of purpose, great patriotism and a most expansive philanthropy. (Great applause, for some time.) Not only are those who belong to the same party that he does, attached to him in the manner I have stated, but those who are opposed to him politically, feel themselves bound to him by the attachment which every man feels who comes within the sphere of his personal influence. Every man, no matter what may be his politics, who associates with Mr. Clay, feels himself attached towards him, and bound to him by sentiments of esteem and regard which he feels towards no other man. On one occasion I saw this feeling which is entertained towards Mr. Clay illustrated in a most striking manner. I refer to that period of our history to which allusion has been made by the chairman of this assemblage, when Mr. Clay took leave of the Senate in 1832. You all remember the glorious speech which he made on that occasion. He retired, as he believed, and as his friends believed, for ever from that theatre of his glory, the Senate of the United States, and he pronounced on that occasion one of the most appropriate valedictories that was ever delivered by any man on any such occasion. And when he had concluded, when the tones of his clarion voice were still ringing in the chamber, when he was about to retire, as was believed, forever, there was a rush from all sides of the hall to hear him, to see him, to shake hands with him, to bid him God speed for the remainder of his life. This rush to see, to speak to him, to shake hands with him, was not confined to those who had acted politically with him for years. No, not at all. Colonel Benton—in whose heart there is a great deal of good, and a man, who, although he and the great Kentuckian had splintered many a lance, and although it might be supposed that he had been made callous by political asperity—Col. Benton came among the rest, and was not content with shaking hands with him, but actually clasped him, (outburst of applause,) and said, "God bless you Clay—for Clay, when you are gone, we shall not look upon your like again." (Our readers must imagine—we can't describe—the enthusiastic applause which succeeded the delivery of this.) Calhoun, too, he went forward to pay the tribute of his hearty respect to his great rival—to whom he had been a rival for more than half a century. He, too, invoked Heaven's blessing on the retiring statesman. And, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, in the vast assemblage which was collected in that chamber, there were no dry eyes, there was a convulsive sobbing, and the tears rained from every eye to the floor of that chamber, when the great statesman took his leave, as he believed, forever. (Sensation.) This is an illustration of the power which Henry Clay exerts over all those who come within the sphere of his influence. Every man who has a noble and generous heart, is attached to that great statesman, on account of his moral worth, to which I have thus desultorily referred. It is the same now. He came back to the Senate, as you are all well aware, at the commencement of the present session of Congress. Many of the members were entire strangers to him, except by reputation. Many of them were disposed, from the fact that he has for so long a time been a great leader of the Whig party, to look on him with disfavor and suspicion; but the frankness of his character, and the cordiality of his feelings, soon disarmed them, and now every man, even the impulsive but generous Foote, and all classes of men, congregate around him, to take counsel of him in these times of danger. Such is the influence which this great man has exerted for so long a period of time, and so happily for his country. (Applause.) This was the influence, too, which is to calm the raging waves of faction, and preserve the Union, as long as he lives, (applause and cheering,) against all assaults. (Tremendous applause.) But I know, if I were to begin at the first history of this illustrious man, and trace it down from its commencement to the present time, from the period when he first entered on the theatre of public life until the present, I would weary you as well as myself. Positively, I have not thought for a moment on the subject. I have not collected anything for the occasion, and therefore, if I should attempt, I would do injustice to the subject. I shall therefore detain you but a very few minutes longer, and shall only refer to more recent events connected with the history of that illustrious statesman. He has already attained, in point of years, that period which is announced as the extent of human life; but, mentally and intellectually, there are years of service in store for him yet. (Applause that made the walls of the building tremble.) The fire of his eagle eye is as unquenched as it was in 1812, when he was the leader in the House of Representatives, inspiring, by his manly and patriotic eloquence, his countrymen to do their duties as patriots in the contest which was then waging against England, the mightiest power on the globe. (Cheers and applause.) You will recollect, Mr. President, that at that time, owing to defeats which marked the beginning of the contest, the country was dispirited, and not only the timid, but men of keen foresight, apprehended a disastrous termination [illegible] Hull at Detroit, after the defeat of Van Rensselaer at Queenstown, and after other mishaps; but the inspiring eloquence of Clay, in the Congress of the United States [illegible] Congress at the commencement of the present session, disaffection existed in various parts of the country, and especially in the South. There were threats of dissolution. Legislative resolutions were passed in a number of States favorable to the holding of a convention in Nashville, for the purpose of organizing Southern feeling, if not with ulterior designs dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union. He saw this. He was prepared to do all that talent and devoted patriotism could do to check the spirit that was abroad, threatening such a disaster to the country. He introduced in January, as every one recollects, a series of resolutions calculated to soothe the agitated state of public feeling—a plan of adjustment of the difficulties which existed between different portions of the country. His resolutions were introduced by a speech, which was worthy of the best days of that great statesman. There was all the power of logic—all the force of precision, which was his wont to display when his years were fewer than they now are (applause); and before that speech was ended, a different and a better state of feeling prevailed. It did not suit the views of many men of the South or of the North; but the patriotic sentiments, so nobly expressed, had their effect upon the minds of Senators and Representatives who had congregated to hear him. Immediately, those who had begun to despair about the preservation of the Union took new courage, and began to labor in concert with him to save it; and it is not too much to say that it is saved, and mainly through the instrumentality of Henry Clay. (Here our readers must attempt to imagine the scene of wild and rapturous enthusiasm—we cannot describe it.) Others have done their part, but to the genius, talent and devoted patriotism of Mr. Clay is the initiative in this great harmonious measure due. He it was that gave an impulse to that feeling of attachment to the Union which is so deeply seated in American hearts, and in both extremes of the Union. He taught them to know the value of the Union. He brought back their recollections to the fact that they had been cheated by the outpourings of fanatics—he showed them the consequences that would necessarily result from a dissolution of our glorious compact; that war and strife would be the inevitable consequence at home, and that despair in the hearts of those who are looking on the experiment, which is here being made, of man's competency to govern himself, would be the consequence throughout the whole world. He loves his own country no doubt the best, as every American does, but he loves liberty, freedom, universal freedom of body, of mind, wherever it exists, or wherever he hopes it will exist. (Another outburst of applause and enthusiasm.) His views are not limited to his own country. The beacon of liberty which first blazed in this country more than half a century ago, had caused a flame across the Atlantic, and lighted up benighted Europe, and there you see the influence which it has exerted. Man then rose up from the thraldom of centuries to a sense of the rights of humanity. If that light were extinguished here, the consequences would not be confined or be felt at home alone. They would be felt abroad every where throughout the world, where man is hoping for political reform, and where he is fighting for it. It was in order to preserve the Union here for his countrymen—to preserve it for the sake of liberty throughout the world, that he has been laboring through the present session; and I have no doubt his labors will be crowned with success. (Applause, loud and long continued.) I have said, Mr. President, that others have presented their plans, and wise and salutary plans perhaps, too. The President has done so, and there are many advantages in the plan which he has proposed; but if it had not been for the efforts of Mr. Clay, no plan could be adopted; and although a dissolution of the Union might not take place, there would have been an alienation—the South would have regarded the North as enemies, and the North would have regarded the South as enemies. But all conflicting interests and harsh feelings were soothed by the eloquence displayed by Mr. Clay on the floor of the United States Senate. One word more, and I have done. Henry Clay is not the President. I have already said it would do him no honor to be so. Slander and calumny have been used to prevent his election when he was a candidate, and, for a time, the efforts of his enemies may have produced their effect; but there is no danger that Henry Clay can be permanently or ultimately affected by either calumny or slander. He has already lived down all slanders that envy has brought against him. Posterity will do him justice, and after he is gone, some son of the soil, when he writes the history of America, will enroll on the scroll, in living characters, the name, and fame, and patriotism, and exalted virtues of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

Compliment to Mr. Clay.

Friday the 12th instant, being the birth-day of Mr. Clay, a large number of his friends in Washington City paid him the compliment of a grand serenade. About ten o'clock at night, the party, accompanied by the full band of the marine corps, placed themselves under the windows of Mr. Clay's apartments in the National hotel, and saluted him with a variety of patriotic airs. The crowd, which was so numerous as to fill the street, sent up loud and repeated huzzas, which, after some time, drew the venerable and illustrious statesman forth. He presented himself at an open window, and acknowledged with feeling the compliment paid him. He remarked that he had spent many of his pleasantest days in this city, and that he should be happy to spend the remainder of them among friends so true, so kind, and so steadfast. He spoke of his abiding attachment to the Union of the States, and adverted to his own recent endeavors to calm the agitation which prevailed throughout the country on a leading and vital question. Although suffering under the prevailing influenza, he could not deny himself the gratification of coming forward and publicly thanking his friends present for their kindness and the delightful [illegible] Wishing to all those who heard him length of days and every happiness, he bowed and retired under immense cheering from the multitude.—*National Intelligencer.*

The [illegible] Church [illegible] Charleston.—[illegible]

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 22d, 1850.

TO PRINTERS.

☞ We have for sale at this office, a Smith Press, on which the "Sentinel" was printed before its enlargement. It is in first-rate order, and will be sold cheap for *Cash.*—The platen is 21 by 30.

☞ Messrs. Troxel & Morrison's store, at Emmitsburg, Md., was broken open on Friday night week, and about $30 worth of goods taken. The robbers tried to force a safe open, but failed.

☞ Rev. CONSTANTINE J. DEININGER, formerly of East Berlin, Adams county, has taken charge of the pastorate at Indiana, Pa.

☞ *Sartain's Magazine,* for May, is on our table. It is handsomely embellished, and has 25 original contributions.

☞ *Godey's Lady's Book,* for May, has also been received. It is illustrated with a large number of engravings, some of which are superb. The most prominent are "Gift from Heaven," "Playing Mother," and the Fashions. The "Ellen Polka" is the music of the number. The contents are all original, and highly interesting.

☞ By a law passed this session, the Auditor General and Surveyor General are to be elected next fall by the people. Nominations for these offices will therefore be made by the Whig Convention which is to assemble in Philadelphia in June next. The County Surveyors will also be elected by the people next fall, to serve for three years.

☞ The Hon. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the U. States, died on Saturday morning the 13th inst. His remains have been conveyed to his late residence in the State of Tennessee for interment. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity and much respected.—On Monday, his death was announced in the House, and the usual resolutions were adopted.—On Tuesday, the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk; and five ballots were had without a choice.

On Wednesday four more ballots were taken; on the last of which Judge YOUNG, of Illinois, (dem.) former Commissioner of the Land Office, was elected—receiving 96 votes. Mr. Walker, (whig) of Tennessee, was his principal opponent, receiving 82 votes.

☞ FRANCIS H. ELMORE, Esq., has been appointed by the Governor of South Carolina, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. CALHOUN. Mr. ELMORE has accepted the appointment.—Gen. HAMILTON and Mr. CHEVES, to whom it had been previously tendered, declined.

☞ The winter, here, has been mild and long, but the accounts from Europe tell us that it has been severe. The Arno, a river near Florence, a tributary of the Tiber, was frozen over, and the people passed across upon the ice. This is an unusual event.—In Russia, such has been the severity of the winter that numbers have perished from cold—literally frozen to death.

☞ There was a severe snow storm at St. Louis on the 14th inst., which continued for nine hours without interruption.—The snow was from 7 to 8 inches deep.

☞ Hon. LINN BOYD, member of Congress from Kentucky, was married in the Catholic Chapel at Harrisburg, on the 14th inst., to Mrs. Ann L. Dickson, of Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ A general jail delivery took place at Norfolk on Tuesday night last—all the prisoners confined therein, with one exception, making their escape by picking a hole through the brick wall and then letting themselves down on the outside by means of strips made from their blankets. Among the prisoners was Seth Pearl, charged with murder.

☞ It will be recollected that among the persons killed by the explosion of the ill-fated steamer Troy, near Buffalo, was Dr. Wright, of the firm of Avery & Wright, of Geddes, near Syracuse, New York, where they conducted a large grain and provision business. On hearing of the disaster by which his partner lost his life, Mr. Avery started for Sandusky, for the purpose of looking after the interest of the firm, and the first intelligence his family had of him afterwards was the receipt of a telegraphic despatch announcing his sudden death at Sandusky.

The Hungarians.—We learn from the Washington Union, that Ladislaus Ujhazy, late Governor of Comorn, with his lady, two daughters and three sons, Major Beranyi, Capt. Gakais, Capt. Remenyi, and Capt. Gonsuthz, left New York on the 13th inst. for Iowa, to select land for their settlement, and for such of their brave compatriots as may join them.—They have taken the right steps to become citizens of the great American republic.

☞ In a farewell address from Gov. Ujhazy, in the New York papers, he says:

> "To these shores I was driven by tyranny, to the fields of the West I am now borne by the desire of winning from Mother Earth what is so necessary to the American Republic, *a free and independent existence.*"

☞ During a call upon Miss Jagello, at the Irving House, on Sunday evening, a purse of $300 was raised in the establishment and presented to the Governor as he was leaving.

Sudden Death.—Mrs. Elizabeth Norris, wife of Mr. [illegible] D. Norris, formerly of Baltimore, died suddenly at Cincinnati, [illegible] evening, 7th inst., having [illegible] service in the Methodist Protestant Church, on 6th street, in that city. She had that [illegible]

The Progress of Christianity.—[illegible]

Land Ahead.

On Thursday last, the Senate of the U. States was brought to a vote upon Mr. Foote's resolution to appoint a select committee of thirteen by ballot, to prepare a compromise bill based upon the resolutions of Mr. Clay and Mr. Bell. Mr. Benton fought hard against it all day, and had a vote separately upon all his fifteen instructions. They were all rejected; and the resolution was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dickinson, Davis, of Miss., Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, Yulee—30.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dodge, of Wis., Douglass, Felch, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Walker, Webster—22.

☞ On Friday, the Senate elected, by ballot, the Select Compromise Committee, as follows:

Henry Clay, Chairman; and Messrs. Webster, Cass, Dickinson, Bright, Phelps, Cooper, King, Mason, Downs, Mangum, Bell, and Berrien.

Here are three Northern Whigs and three Northern Democrats, and three Southern Whigs and three Southern Democrats—Mr. Clay, as Chairman, representing the country at large. We presume nothing will be done on the Slavery question until this Committee report.—There is a general expectation and hope that this movement will go far to quiet the present unhappy divisions.

☞ Another Apportionment bill passed both Houses of the Legislature last week. It is rather fairer than the vetoed one, but is still obnoxious to the same objections.—It gives the Whigs but 35 members of the House, the locofocos 65.

☞ The House of Representatives is now engaged on the Appropriation bill. No word of adjournment yet.

☞ We think it highly probable that the young man, named HULL, mentioned in the following paragraph, was formerly a student of Medicine in this town. Shortly after he left this, he committed several acts of swindling at Philadelphia and Boston; and it would appear is still following the same business.

Cool Swindling.—Under this head the New York police reporters say that, on Saturday, a gentleman, named George W. Vanstaveren, appeared at the office of the chief of police, and stated that, on the 8th of February last, while he was at Liverpool, a fashionable looking young man, who represented himself as Dr. W. H. Hull, applied to him for a loan of twenty-five sovereigns, ($125.25,) saying that his father was wealthy and resided in Baltimore, and that he would return the money on his arrival in this city. Complainant loaned him the above sum. A few days since he called on the young gentleman, at the New York Hotel, and demanded the money. The doctor immediately gave him a check for the amount on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, which was subsequently proved to be worthless. The accused is also charged with having swindled the firm of Messrs. Tiffany, Young & Ellis, jewellers, in New York, out of $69 by similar representations, which he paid with a check on the same bank. The police have not succeeded in arresting him, but are on his track.

☞ A young lady in Carlisle, named ELIZABETH ORTZ, about two months ago, owing to the badness of the pavement, received a fall which occasioned a very dangerous fracture of the leg. She has since endured the most excruciating agony, until death, last week, relieved her from her sufferings.

☞ A large number of hands are now employed in relaying the railroad from Chambersburg to Carlisle, with a strong T rail. It is thought the whole road will be completed in about three months.

☞ The boiler of the steamboat Hercules exploded at the Southwest Pass, near New Orleans, on the 9th inst. The third engineer and five deck hands were killed, and several others badly scalded. The boat is a total wreck.

☞ Dr. J. C. Neff, of Carlisle, has just returned from California in good health, and with about $4000. He intends to return in a few weeks. Mr. Daniel Hull, of Mechanicsburg, has also returned with about $10,000.

☞ The bill for the erection of a new county out of parts of Bedford, Huntingdon and Franklin, has passed both branches of the Legislature, but amended, however, so as to submit the question to a vote of the people of Bedford, to be taken in June, and to change the name of the new county from *Liberty* to *Fulton.* The location of the seat of justice is to depend upon the amount of money raised by the places contending therefor.

☞ The boiler of a locomotive attached to a burthen train on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, burst on Tuesday afternoon, near Cockeysville. The fireman, Mr. William Millhaw, was instantly killed, and the second engineer slightly wounded. The engine was thrown 80 feet by the force of the explosion. The cause of the accident is attributed to an insufficiency of water in the boiler.

☞ A young man, named Thomas J. Hough, who has hitherto borne a good reputation, and who was but recently removed from a clerkship in the Post-Office at Philadelphia, was arrested on Thursday, on the charge of purloining money to a large amount from letters, whilst in the employ of the government.

☞ Detroit has a colored population of about 1000. Of these there are not a hundred over ten years old who cannot read and write. They own upwards of $30,000 in real estate, a nearly equal amount of personal property, and upwards of 100 dwelling houses on leased lots.

Subscription for Dr. Webster's Family.—A dispatch from Boston, April 14, P. M., to the N. Y. Globe, says:

"The recent calamity that has occurred to this interesting family, has incited their old friends in Boston to raise for them a handsome donation, as a testimonial of [illegible] friendship. [illegible] which has already reached about $20,000."

☞ Two children were burnt to death, last week, by their clothes taking fire, near Hagerstown, [illegible] daughter of Wm. [illegible], the other [illegible] of [illegible] Brown, of Washington [illegible]

Mr. Clay and California.

In the course of a reply to Mr. Benton, in Senate, on the 8th inst., who had, among other things, insisted that it would be an indignity to California to couple her admission into the Union in the same bill with the provision of Government for the territories of New Mexico and Utah, Mr. Clay, having shown that the connexion was entirely proper in his judgment, because all these constituted the territory acquired from Mexico during the war, and ought to be provided for at the same time, indulged in the following playful remarks:—

"The three sisters came here at the last session of Congress; New Mexico the eldest, California next, and Utah the youngest. They came here all soliciting territorial governments. Attempts were made to give them all territorial governments, but they failed. In the meantime, Miss California has made a runaway match of it—and she has not only done that, but she has taken as large a portion of the patrimony of the whole as she pleases. She comes here now with her two sisters—the one older, and the other younger—and cocks up her nose, and asks if you will associate her with those two girls. (Laughter.)"

☞ It is pleasant to see that the old gentleman can still make and enjoy his joke.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Durbin, of Philadelphia, has been appointed corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Pitman. The Dr. has accepted the appointment, and will shortly enter upon the duties of his office.

☞ The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a stringent liquor license law, prohibiting the sale of all spirituous or fermented liquors in a less quantity than twenty-eight gallons, except for medicinal purposes. It authorizes town corporations to appoint suitable agents for the sale of liquors, who shall be paid for their services from the corporation treasury.

☞ The splendid mansion of Col. Thurston, at Cumberland, Md., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. The furniture, which is very valuable, was saved, though in a damaged state.

☞ The dwelling house of Mr. Robert Brown, of Montgomery county, says the Rockville Journal, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 8th inst.; he also lost all his furniture. One of his children was badly burnt and the rest of the family barely escaped. Mr. B's loss is very considerable, having no insurance.

THE CABINET.—*Official Contradiction.*—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, notices the rumors of an anticipated rupture in the cabinet, that certain whigs desired a dissolution of the cabinet, and that the President was beginning to favor the same object, appending to them the following declaration:—"Of these statements, we feel authorized to say, every one is erroneous, in whole or in part."

☞ The Anti-Renters in the interior of the State of New York are again in open defiance to the civil authorities. It appears that new difficulties have arisen from the refusal of Conradt C. Laverdale, whose lease of a tract of land in Columbia county expired on the 1st of April, to give possession of the farm he occupied. The sheriff and his posse have been driven off the place several times, and at the last accounts the excitement was very great. It is said that John Finckle, one of the three brothers recently pardoned out of the State Prison, is at the head of the mob, and himself aimed a blow at the sheriff.

A Veto.—Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, has vetoed a bill, one section of which is a virtual restoration to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia county, of the power to grant licenses for the sale of ardent spirits. The Governor objects to such an increase of judicial patronage, especially as the people are just about to decide upon the amendments to the Constitution, which authorize the election of Judges by the popular voice.

Mr. Calhoun's Remains.—Governor Seabrook, of South Carolina, declines to accede to the wish of the civil authorities of Charleston to permit the remains of Mr. Calhoun to repose in Charleston, and adds:

"All that pertains to Mr. Calhoun is the property of the Commonwealth, and where his body shall permanently lie ought to be a question for its constituted authorities to settle."

After a full and free conversation with the members of the family, Gov. S. says: "To the capitol, therefore, let them be conveyed."

The authorities of Charleston were also [illegible] body. Gov. S., however, claims, as Chief Magistrate, that the body of Mr. Calhoun be delivered to him, as the agent of the whole State of South Carolina, who will defray every expense incurred in its transportation from Washington to its final resting place.

Rioters Found Guilty.—The jury at Pittsburg, in the [illegible] case, found Patrick McDermott, James Brett, Ann McDermott, Eliza Morgan, Margaret Graham, and Catharine Reeves, guilty. Each of the men were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and costs of prosecution. Each of the women to pay a fine of $50, and undergo 30 days imprisonment in the common jail.

Lash the Scamps.—Judge McClure, of Pittsburg, in charging the jury in the late riot case, in which several females were concerned, said:

"And when, in riots, men thrust their wives and daughters forth as a shield to protect themselves from the well-merited blows of the law, to let it fall on women; men who have the malice of the devil without the nerve of a sheep; every honorable man ought to say, and I do say here, that such creatures are cruel and cowardly scoundrels [illegible] wives or daughters, and the best punishment that could be inflicted upon them [illegible] lash [illegible] streets."

"*A Lesson [illegible] Life [illegible].*—[illegible]"

From Europe.

The steamer American arrived at Halifax on Thursday night, bringing Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. She brought 72 passengers.

There appears to be a little trouble among the European powers; but nothing serious as yet. The Pope was to return to Rome on the 6th inst. There was a slight advance in cotton and breadstuffs. There was a dreadful storm on the coast of England on the 30th ult. which caused awful destruction. The coast is every where strewn with portions of vessels. One vessel was lost near the mouth of the Thames, and every soul on board, 200, were drowned!

☞ Counterfeit $5 notes on the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine are in circulation—so well executed, as to be liable to deceive the most cautious. Several of them were taken in one of the Baltimore banks. It would be well, therefore, as a general matter, to decline receiving them for the present.

☞ The capacity of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia is about being greatly increased by additions in several of the departments of the building. When these improvements are completed, it is believed that the Mint will be able to coin at least $3,500,000 per month, or *forty-two millions per annum.*

Escape of Prisoners.—Some evenings since, a party of six prisoners, confined in the jail of Columbus, Ohio, made an attack on the sheriff and jailer, who had entered for the purpose of securing them for the night in their cells. The jailer was knocked down and overpowered, and the sheriff thrown into a cell and locked in; one of the prisoners carrying the key off with him. He was only released by cutting away the bars of the cell. A pistol was also taken from the jailer, and but for the interference of one of them, he would have been shot. Five of the prisoners, who are counterfeiters of coin, escaped; [illegible] brought back a prisoner.

A Striking Preacher.—A Biter Bit.—On Thursday evening week, upon the arrival of the cars from Washington, at the Pratt street depot, says the Baltimore Sun, an attempt was made by some scientific abstractionist to fleece a worthy clergyman.—The Reverend gentleman, upon alighting from the car, felt a hand in his pocket, softly removing his pocket-book, which contained $200, (and a small sum for a preacher,) and quickly turning round, he dealt the scoundrel such a blow in the physiognomy, as to knock him down, the pocket book falling upon the ground at the same time. The preacher hastily picked up the wallet, and looking round saw the fellow going it at the rate of 2.40.

A Curious Case.—Lately, a curious case was tried before a London court. A scoundrel induced a simple-minded servant girl to "marry" him, and persuaded her to believe that the ceremony consisted in jumping over a broomstick. Subsequently he obtained possession of her little savings, and next day abandoned his ruined victim.

The War Begun!—Advices from Havana, received at New Orleans, state that a steamer, full of men, was seen off the Island, steering east. A Spanish war steamer was sent in pursuit. Great results were tremblingly expected!

☞ The Hawk Eye, says, that Mrs. Ireland and her daughters, of Quincy, Illinois, came to an awful death by freezing and starvation on the mountains during the past winter. They were on their way to California. The wife and daughters, with the full knowledge of their situations, and after they had burned up their wagon for firewood, insisted upon the husband and father to leave them to their fate, and seek his own safety. We shuddered when our informant told us that he did so.

Huzza for Delaware!—It is said the Delaware block for the Washington Monument is the prettiest of them all. Her very appropriate motto is, "Delaware, the first to adopt, she will be the last to abandon the Constitution."

Terrible Fire Riot at Philadelphia.—We learn from the Philadelphia North American, that on Monday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, at the burning of a couple of cow stables, in Moyamensing, a terrible riot took place:

The fire was evidently designed to draw the Moyamensing Hose Company into an ambuscade that had been laid for them. The Franklin Hose, the bitter enemy of the Moyamensing, was the only company in service. The Moyamensing proceeded to the corner of Twelfth and Federal streets, about a square and a half distant from the fire, when they became aware of the hostile intention of the Franklin, and turned to go back. Immediately, a rallying signal from the Franklin was heard, and the Moyamensing found themselves attacked with missiles, and fired upon. A desperate battle ensued, which lasted for upwards of half an hour, the open lots adjacent being the scene of strife.

Volley after volley of pistols and guns were heard in quick succession, and brickbats and stones were hurled, and balls and slugs whizzed through the air. The combatants on the Franklin side, from which came the most of the discharges of fire-arms, were concealed behind pig-pens and fences, and many of the shots were fired from the houses in Buena Vista Row.

A number of men and boys were injured. None of the Moyamensing members were hurt, and they got their carriage back to their house in safety. On the Franklin side, a young man named McKee was seriously wounded with a brickbat, and a boy wounded with a shot in the knee. Three others were slightly hurt.

A man, whose name we did not learn, was shot and badly wounded. A boy who did not belong to either of the companies, by the name of John Farley, was shot in [illegible] jured that it was thought he would lose his arm. The Native American Hose Company [illegible] involved in the riot. No arrests were made.

Eighteen Burglaries.—Three were arrested in Boston, on Friday week, the supposed robbers of 18 different dwelling houses in that vicinity, viz: John Dunaskin and Mary Ann Keafed, the latter a pretty girl, aged about 16, and on whom was found much missing jewelry. Dunaskin was only released out of the penitentiary in January, where he had been sent for shop breaking. Some startling developments are expected to be made by them.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE!

The proceedings in the Senate of the U. States on Wednesday, were of a deeply exciting character. After the transaction of the morning business, Mr. Foote's proposition for a Select Committee came up in order. A very animated and protracted debate followed. Mr. Benton's original amendment was voted down—yeas 24, nays 28. The question recurring on an amendment offered by Mr. Clay, "that the Senate does not deem it necessary, and therefore declines to express, in advance, any opinion, or to give any instructions, either general or specific, for the guidance of the Committee," it was adopted by a vote of 29 yeas to 22 nays. Numerous amendments were offered, but before the main question was put, a scene, unprecedented for its disgraceful character, took place. From the report before us, it seems that Mr. Benton, goaded by some remarks made by Mr. Foote, advanced towards the latter with a view, evidently, of committing a personal assault.—The latter drew from his bosom a pistol, but a number of Senators interfering, a personal collision was prevented. After appointing a Committee of Investigation, the Senate abruptly adjourned.

☞The following sketch of the scene is from the correspondent of the North American:—

Mr. Foote was proceeding with some sarcastic and pungent remarks, evidently in allusion to Mr. Benton, but had said nothing sufficiently open and offensive to justify the Chair in calling him to order, when Mr. Benton rose, much agitated, and throwing his chair from him, proceeded by the narrow passage outside of the bar, towards Mr. Foote's seat, which is on the outside row of seats, near the main entrance to the Senate.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, and Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, and others, apprehending a collision between Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote, endeavored to detain the former from moving from his seat. Overcoming all resistance, he continued towards Mr. Foote, who, leaving his place, stepped down the main aisle, and took a position in the area just in front of the Sergeant-at-Arms' seat, at the right of the Vice President, at the same time drawing a pistol from his bosom and cocking it.

The scene which ensued is indescribable.

Loud calls for the Sergeant-at-arms were made, and cries of "order!" resounded from all sides of the chamber.

Many persons rushed from the galleries, and out of the chamber, in apprehension of a general melee.

Several Senators surrounded Mr. Foote, among whom was Mr. Dickinson, who, securing the pistol, locked it up in his desk.

Mr. Benton, in the meantime, was struggling in the hands of his friends, who were endeavoring to prevent him from reaching Mr. Foote. While thus pinioned, as it were, and yet almost successfully resisting the efforts of those who held him, Mr. Benton boldly denounced Mr. Foote as an assassin, who had thus dared to bring a pistol in the Senate to murder him. He said, "I have no arms—examine me—I carry nothing of the kind—stand out of the way, and let the scoundrel and assassin fire."

In uttering this sentence, Mr. Benton threw off from either side, those who held him—tore open his vest, and invited the fire of his antagonist.

Mr. Foote, in the meantime, was restrained from advancing towards Mr. Benton.

The Vice President, after repeated and vigorous efforts, succeeded in restoring a comparative state of quiet.

Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote having resumed their respective seats,

Mr. Foote rose and inquired if he could proceed in order.

Mr. Benton (in a very loud tone and much excited) demanded that the Senate should take cognizance of the fact that a pistol had been brought here to assassinate him.

Mr. Foote explained. He had no intention to attack anybody. His whole course had been that of the defensive. He had been informed that an attack upon him had been intimated. Supposing, when the Senator from Missouri advanced towards him, that he was armed, and designed to attack him, he had himself advanced to the centre of the chamber, in order to be in a position where he could meet Mr. Benton, in the main aisle, upon equal terms.

Mr. Benton protested against an intimation that he carried arms. He never did so.

The Vice President requested Mr. Foote to take his seat until it could be ascertained what course was proper for the Chair to pursue.

Mr. Hale regretted the necessity which seemed to impose itself upon him, one of the youngest members of the Senate; but, if no one else moved in the premises, he should deem himself unworthy of his seat, if he could let such a transaction as had just been witnessed go out to the country without investigation. The Senate owed such course to itself.

Mr. Foote, (in his seat,) I court it.

Mr. Borland said he had apprehended no danger, and instead of the matter being a serious affair to be investigated, he thought it one of which the Senate should be ashamed, and should say as little about it as possible.

Mr. Foote expressed his assent to the proposition for investigation, but solemnly protested that he had only armed himself in view of a premeditated attack, against which he had been warned.

Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, thought a committee of investigation ought to be appointed. He stated that he had known Mr. Benton thirty-five years, and never knew him to carry arms.

Mr. Benton, (in his seat, still much agitated)—never! never!

Mr. Dodge moved that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the subject. It was a duty to the Senate and the country. Mr. Clay expressed the hope that Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote would go before a magistrate, or else in the presence of the Senate, pledge themselves not to commit a breach of the peace, in the further prosecution of this affair.

Mr. Benton—I have done nothing to authorize a charge of intention to commit a breach of the peace, and I will rot in jail before I give a promise by which I admit such a thing—even by implication. I carry no arms, sir, and it's lying and cowardly to insinuate anything of the kind against me.

Mr. Clay said his suggestion had no reference to the past, but to the future.

Mr. Foote said he was a constitution-loving, and law-abiding man. He only wore arms when he had reason to believe he was in danger of being attacked. He preferred another method of settling difficulties, and had always left the door inside open, in order to avoid the necessity for any other mode of settlement than that referred to. He declared that he had no design of proceeding further in the immediate controversy which had occurred, but intimated that as a man of honor, he felt bound to take the proceedings elsewhere.

Mr. Benton greeted the last remark with a contemptuous laugh—loud enough to be heard throughout the chamber.

After some further debate, a motion to appoint a committee was agreed to, and before any further action was had the Senate adjourned.

☞The committee appointed on the subject of the breach of order by Messrs. Foote and Benton, are Messrs. Webster, Phelps, King, Rush, Bell, Shields, and Dodge.

Letter from Professor Webster's Daughter.

The following letter is published in the Manchester Messenger. It will be read with painful interest:

CAMBRIDGE, April 8, 1850.

Daniel Marsh, Esq.:—Sir—I this morning received the very kind letter you addressed to me, and which I hasten to answer, to thank you, in the name of my mother, my sisters and myself, for the *true* sentiments you entertain respecting my beloved father. You believe him innocent, and you believe *what is true*. He is the victim of circumstances, a deeply injured man. That he is innocent, we, his family, *know*, and nothing on earth will ever take from us this conviction. We have never, from the moment he was snatched from his home, had a shadow of doubt on our minds; and whatever the world may say or do, we shall ever have that feeling to support us. The knowledge of his innocence supported my father during the hours of suffering in the court-room; that it is that gives him and us calmness now, amidst the many sources of sorrow that have overwhelmed us.

Far different from what we anticipated, was the result of the trial; for we had been assured throughout the winter that our father could not but be restored to us, and that at the trial he must receive justice for the many wrongs that had been heaped upon him. But justice fled from the court room, and prejudice took her place.

Yet hope still lingers with us, for we trust that the public voice will be raised against the gross injustice that has been committed, and will not allow our country to bear such a stigma on her name, such an everlasting stain, as will be that of the sacrifice of one so truly innocent as my father. And if one word from us, sir, can add a feather's weight to the efforts that are being made, oh, may we give you the deep assurance of our hearts, that we feel grateful for the interest that you express and feel, and for what you are doing in our behalf. May God, in his infinite mercy, look down upon you, and bless the efforts that are being made, and if it is not his will to bring the truth to light, and to allow this awful mystery to be explained, may he enlighten the minds of those into whose hands the case will pass.

I must again thank you, sir, for the kind feeling you express towards my dear father. Nothing that the world can do now, gives us greater consolation than the knowledge that others believe him innocent. Sympathy has flowed abundantly from many hearts towards us, his family; but how much more prized by us is this sympathy, when expressed for *him*. That our beloved father may be restored to us, is the fervent prayer of our hearts, and we wait tremblingly in the hope that those who are now to decide in this case may see the terrible injustice that has been committed, and has inflicted so much suffering on so many.—Believe me, sir, gratefully yours,

HARRIET W. WEBSTER.

Maungwudaus, the Chippewa Chief.

This celebrated Indian chief arrived at Washington, D. C., on Saturday week, and took rooms at the National Hotel. Upon his entry into the hotel he was introduced to the Hon. Henry Clay, who received him with great cordiality, and they mutually expressed their gratification in the meeting. Mr. Clay conducted him into the ladies' parlor, where he introduced him to some 50 or 60 ladies, officers and other gentlemen.

Mr. Clay said he could not help envying the chieftain, his splendid form, broad chest, manly strength and height of stature.

"I have to look up to you," said Mr. Clay, "you are the stronger man. Our strength is in our numbers, I hope; but our strength is your strength also." He inquired if Maungwudaus was married; and, in reply, the chief stated that his wife died in England; had spent some years with his family in Europe; had become acquainted with some members of the royal family in England; also with the Bey of Tunis, Louis Phillippe and others; and he showed an elegant gold medallion presented to him by Louis Phillippe.

Mr. Clay humorously remarked that, as the chief was now a widower, he was entitled to have the youngest and prettiest lady in the room for a wife. This made a great laugh.

Mr. Clay requested him to dance before the ladies, but he excused himself on account of the absence of his drum and war club; otherwise, he would have been glad to please the ladies. The Senator then replied, that the ladies must dance themselves, so as to charm the chief; and they did so at once, and the chieftain thanked them for the pleasure they had afforded him.

On Sunday morning Mr. Calhoun died. He had been acquainted with Maungwudaus; and in looking upon the calm, placid and beautiful corpse of the departed great man, the chief was much affected.

On Tuesday, Maungwudaus went to see the President by appointment, and there delivered the following speech, in substance, having presented a pair of large snow shoes, such as are used by his tribe:

VENERABLE FATHER: Having travelled over many countries beyond the sea, and having been welcomed to the hearths and homes of many of the chiefs and sovereigns of Europe, I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude to the Great Spirit for his goodness in conducting me again to the home of my fathers; and I desire before returning to the bosom of my family, to grasp in friendship the hand of the Great Father of this people.

To this the President replied, that he was very happy to extend the hand of friendship to the representative of the Chippewa nation, and expressed a warm personal interest in their welfare. He concluded by presenting to the chief a large and elegant silver medallion as a token of respect and regard.

☞There was considerable snow at Richmond, Va. on Wednesday.

Life in New York.

A recent official report made to the Corporation presents a deplorable picture of the mode of living in certain quarters of that city. The Express says:—

It appears that in the Fourth Ward, there are in *twenty-four buildings, in close proximity, 746 persons!* In one house, in Ridge street, in the Eleventh Ward, of five stories, there appears to be 21 families with an aggregate of 124 persons—two families, and persons of every age and condition, frequently occupy a single room. This house is owned by several persons, among whom are individuals occupying a prominent position in society. This den above ground is represented as a perfect nest of typhus fever, and plague, and might aptly enough be abated as a public nuisance. The Health Warden of the 6th ward reports 63 buildings, containing 769 families of 1721 persons. No other ward can present a larger number of inhabitants residing in fewer dwellings than this. The consequence is, that crime, poverty, and disease abound here at all times, and that contagions, as the Cholera last year, uniformly make their appearance first at the "Five Points."

It is said that in the rear of Nos. 8 and 10 Mulberry street, owned by a man decidedly belonging to the better classes, is a house occupied by 222 persons; at 75 Mulberry street, owned by the same individual, there are 135 persons; in 15 Leonard street, 100 persons of all colours; in 128 Leonard street, 120 persons; in 150 Anthony street, otherwise Chimney Sweeper's Hall, 130 persons; in Cow Bay, 220 persons, all colored; in the Old Brewery, before it burned, there were 215 persons, and in 73 Cross, 100 persons.

A Fight with a Bear.

The California papers contain frequent instances of encounters with grizzly bears near the Southern mines, the past winter, among which we find the following, as quite extraordinary.

As a general thing, when a man and a bear meet, face to face in the woods, they are both glad to sneak off in opposite directions. Old huntsmen meeting with one of these formidable creatures, generally consider prudence the best part of valor and allow him to pass unnoticed.

A short time since two young men in passing through a thicket on the Merced, came suddenly upon an enormous bear, who, without an instant's warning, sprang upon one of them, and with a blow of his paw struck his rifle from his hand, and dashed him to the ground. He then bit him severely in several places, rolling him over and over, lifting him at times on his nose and tossing him into the bushes.—Then clasping him in his fore paws, tearing his clothes and gnawing into the flesh, the bear would play with him as with a mouse. Stunned by the first blow of the bear, the man was completely at his mercy, and made no attempt to defend himself or to escape. Having amused himself to his satisfaction, the bear left his victim, who gradually recovered and was enabled to crawl a short distance toward his camp. He was found in a deplorable situation by some friends who had been informed of the occurrence by his companion, who supposed that Bruin had made a meal of him. War was immediately declared against the monster, and after a severe fight which lasted some hours, he was killed. The hunt is said to have been quite amusing. Three or four of those in pursuit of him were armed with rifles. One of them crawled on all fours into a thicket, and before he knew it came upon old Bruin who was slightly wounded and quite savage. A little more and he would have fallen into the clutches of the bear.—Forgetting all about his rifle he threw it away and took to his heels. The bear gave him chase, and then it was that the others had a fair chance with their rifles. Several, it is said, were badly hurt, in attempting to mount scrub oaks and saplings. Five bullets brought the bear down. He weighed 1900 pounds. The wounded man is named Carey; he is a member of a New York company on the Merced. His arms and thighs were badly lacerated. At the last accounts he was considered out of danger.

Tragedy in Mississippi.—On the 21st ult., Mr. Wm. H. Lashly, a worthy citizen of Newton county, Mississippi, was shot by Dr. G. W. Buchanan, near the town of Decatur, and instantly killed. The murder was perpetrated in the most deliberate and fiendish manner. Buchanan was, it appears, arrested last year for stealing a watch, and wanted Lashly to swear to a falsehood on the witness stand. This Lashly refused, but said nothing of Buchanan's approaches. The latter was acquitted of the larceny, but has always had a grudge against Lashly, knowing that he was in his power. There being danger of his revealing the secret, Buchanan waylaid him in a retired part of a wood and murdered him. He then went coolly to a neighboring house and ate his dinner, but some one coming up accused him of the murder, when he fled, and has not since been heard of. This is condensed from a long account in the Paulding (Miss.) Clarion.

Emigration from Ireland.—According to some of the Dublin papers, it would appear that the emigration in progress since the opening of the Spring has been very considerable, although by no means equal to that of last year, when the agricultural population seemed to be affected by a complete mania. Such vast numbers have emigrated since the commencement of the famine, that a decline was to be expected; but the chief cause of the decrease at present is the renewed confidence in the potato, now cultivated to as great an extent as at any former period. Besides, there is a manifest improvement in the condition of the rural population in various districts of the south and west, owing to the cheapness and abundance of food, and the increased employment in spring work in all quarters; and there is, therefore, less anxiety among the peasantry to [illegible]

[illegible]—The W[illegible] [illegible] muscles.

[illegible]—[illegible] Mrs. E. W. [illegible]

T. Butler King [illegible] has gone to California. He was a recent nominee [illegible] the vacancy in the Legislature from Sacramento city, but was defeated.

☞Yesterday week the snow was from 12 to 15 inches deep at Portland, Maine, and at Saco, Maine, 18 inches deep—the weather cold, and the sleighing fine.

☞The cholera was raging at Havana on the 9th inst.; there were 300 cases and 150 deaths from that disease.

☞As our weekly expense will be considerably increased by the enlargement of the "SENTINEL," we hope our friends will interest themselves in adding to our subscription list. A little friendly recommendation may be of considerable benefit to us. We hope, too, that those who are indebted to us, will furnish a little of "the needful"—the expenses we have been at, rendering necessary a very considerable amount of money. Those who receive their papers by mail, will please remit by that channel.—Those who do not, can find some other mode of conveyance to us.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N.W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 75 to 4 87	
Wheat,	1 05 to 1 10	
Rye,	55 to	60
Corn,	53 to	54
Oats,	35 to	36
Beef Cattle,	5 50 to 7 75	

Married,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. D. P. Rosenmuller, Mr. SAMUEL SHIRK, of Hanover, to Miss ROSANNA, daughter of Michael Slagle, Esq. deceased, of Berwick township, Adams county.

On the same day, by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. GEORGE B. HEWITT, to Miss SUSAN MARIA JOYCE—both of this county.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. DANIEL FLEAGLE, to Miss ELIZA BIGHAM—both of Maryland.

Died,

On the 10th inst. at East Berlin, Mrs VIOLET BLINSINGER, relict of Mr. John Blinsinger, aged 77 years.

On the 2d inst. at the residence of Mr. Philip J. Graft, in Straban township, Mr. SAMUEL WHITE, aged about 13 years.

On the 5th inst. Mr. JOHN MORITZ, of Tyrone township, aged about 30 years.

On the 6th ult. Miss MARY ANN, only daughter of Mr. Charles Smith, of Mountpleasant township, in the 21th year of her age.

Washington Independent Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of Moses Smith, in Cashtown, on *Monday the 6th of May next*, at 10 o'clock precisely, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

N. B. There will be on that day an Election for non-commissioned Officers.

By order of the Captain,
April 22 GEO. D. EYSTER, O. S.

Marion Rangers!

YOU will meet for parade and drill at the public house of Wm. G. Eicholtz in Middletown, Butler township, on *Monday the 6th of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely; at which time and place, there will also be a Court of Appeal held.

By order of the Captain,
April 22 AARON WISLER, O. S.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Himes, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE HIMES, late of New Oxford, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same place, they hereby give notice to all those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM D. HIMES,
ALEX'R S. HIMES,
} Ex'rs.

April 15. 6t

NOTICE.

COMMISSIONS for JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, elected on the 15th of March, have been transmitted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and are now ready for delivery. The bond in each case is furnished by the Prothonotary.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, *Recorder.*

Recorder's Office, Gettysburg,
April 15, 1850. 3t

DR. D. HORNER

HAS removed his Office to the building one door west of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, in Chambersburg street, and nearly opposite the English Lutheran Church.

April 1. 4t

NOTICE.

THE business at CHESTNUT GROVE IRON WORKS, will be conducted by CHAS. WHARTON, jr., as Agent for the subscriber. All Notes, Drafts and other papers, necessary in conducting the business, will be signed CHAS. WHARTON, jr., Agent.

J. BUCHANAN BOGGS.

April 1. 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of David Shunk, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of DAVID SHUNK, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HOUGHTELIN,
ELIZABETH SHUNK,
} Ex'rs.

April 8. 6t

Turnpike Dividend.

MARCH [illegible], 1850.—The President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a dividend of *ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE* of the capital stock, to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the third day of April next—at Gettysburg by [illegible], and at York, by

PHILIP SMYSER, *Treasurer.*

April 8. 3t

Fare Reduced to $2!

From Gettysburg to Hagerstown, by the direct Mail Road.

☞Passengers may rely on being carried safely and no mistake.

GEORGE RIDER.

March [illegible] 1m

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases stimulants are taken which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

CURE OF

Rheumatism, Bronchitis and Dyspepsia.

REV. DR. LANDIS, A CLERGYMAN

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

Sidney, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

Dr. A. H. Christie—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. Further: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1848. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION HAS ENTIRELY CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE, IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate, with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.

☞ For sale in GETTYSBURG, Pa., by the authorized Agent,
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Jan. 21. eoly

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

[illegible] nership for the Practice of the Law in the several Courts of Adams county. Office in South Baltimore street, three doors South of the Court-house, the same heretofore occupied by D. M. Smyser. All business entrusted to their care, attended to with fidelity and despatch.
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
WILLIAM M'SHERRY.

N. B. During my absence this winter at Harrisburg, Mr. M'Sherry is also authorized to [illegible] to the public.
DANIEL M. SMYSER.
Dec. 24.

STONE and EARTHEN WARE of all kinds, for sale by HAMERSLY

TO CONTRACTORS!

NEW JAIL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioners of Adams County, in Gettysburg, Pa., until *Monday the 29th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M.*, for the erection of a NEW

COUNTY JAIL & PRISON HOUSE

for said County.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined at the office of said Commissioners; where they will at all times be ready for inspection, by calling on the Clerk of the Board.

JACOB KING,
JNO. G. MORNINGSTAR, } Comm'rs.
JOHN MUSSELMAN,

Attest—J. Aughinbaugh, *Clerk*.
March 25. td

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.
April 10. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.
Dec. 23. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞ D. M'Conaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, April 5. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST,

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner,	" C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill,	" Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert,	" " H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stoever,	" " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

FARM FOR SALE.

A HIGHLY improved and flourishing FARM situated on Big Pipe Creek, Carroll County, Md., containing

195 ACRES OF LAND,

70 of which are WOODLAND. The arable land comprises 120 ACRES, is divided into fields of from 10 to 15 Acres, all of which are in a high state of cultivation, having been recently limed and enclosed by excellent fencing. This farm is well calculated for the raising of STOCK, as there are about

25 ACRES IN MEADOW,

and the Creek running round one-half of the place, furnishes abundance of water. There is a sufficiency of water for manufacturing purposes, should the purchaser see proper to avail himself of it.—There is an ORCHARD on the place, of select fruit trees, peach and apple, young, vigorous, and in full bearing. The improvements are of a superior order, of convenient construction, and built of the very best materials. They consist of a substantial

BRICK DWELLING,

containing eight rooms; a large

BRICK SWITZER BARN,

with stabling underneath, capable of accommodating 14 cows and 8 horses; a STONE SPRING HOUSE, with rooms above; a BRICK SMOKE HOUSE, and other suitable buildings. There is a never failing Spring of excellent water near the dwelling, and there is a pump in the barn-yard for the use of cattle.

Persons wishing to view the premises will call on the tenant, and for terms, address

Dr. E. F. AIKEN,
321 *Lexington street, Baltimore, Md*
Feb. 18.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale or Rent, his

FARM,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, containing

173 ACRES.

The improvements are a large

Dwelling House,

and STONE KITCHEN, a large BANK BARN, two Wagon-sheds, and Corncrib. Marsh creek runs through the Farm.

Any person wishing to view the property will be shown the same by calling upon
DAVID M'MURDIE.
March [illegible]

MACKEREL, SHAD, CODFISH, SALMON, HERRINGS, PORK, HAMS AND SIDES, SHOULDERS, LARD AND CHEESE,	Constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & Co. Market Street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA. March 18. 3m.

NEW

HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store,

in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Crosscut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, [illegible] kers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as must give entire satisfaction. He is determined by strict attention to the wants of the community, to merit the patronage of the public.
JOHN FAHNESTOCK.
Sept. [illegible] tf

LIST OF RETAILERS

Of Goods, Wares and Merchandize,

Within the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the Act of April 22d, 1846—for the year 1850:

CLASS.	DEALERS.	LICENSE.
	Borough of Gettysburg.	
9.	Samuel Fahnestock & Sons,	$25 00
12.	George Arnold,	12 50
12.	Abraham Arnold,	12 50
13.	David Middlecoff,	10 00
13.	David Ziegler, (liquors,)	15 00
13.	Henry Sell,	10 00
14.	John M. Stevenson, sen.,	7 00
14.	Geo. Little,	7 00
14.	Marcus Samson,	7 00
14.	Samuel H. Buehler,	7 00
14.	Keller Kurtz,	7 00
14.	John L. Schick,	7 00
14.	Wm. W. Hamersly,	7 00
14.	Wm. W. Paxton,	3 50
13.	A. B. Kurtz,	10 00
14.	John Fahnestock,	7 00
	Cumberland Township.	
14.	John Weikert,	7 00
14.	B. W. Reily,	7 00
	Straban Township.	
14.	Abraham King,	7 00
14.	David Shull,	7 00
14.	Philip Myers,	7 00
	Menallen Township.	
14.	Jesse Houck, (liquors,)	10 50
14.	Edward Stahle,	7 00
14.	John Burkholder,	7 00
14.	John M'Knight,	7 00
14.	Abel T. Wright,	7 00
14.	Peter Hulick,	7 00
14.	George Minnigh,	7 00
14.	Samuel Faber, jr.,	7 00
	Tyrone Township.	
14.	Jacob Hollinger,	7 00
14.	Jesse Cline,	7 00
	Hamilton Township.	
14.	Jacob S. Hildebrand, (liquors,)	10 50
14.	Charles Spangler,	7 00
14.	John Aulabaugh,	7 00
14.	William Wolf & Son,	7 00
14.	John Heagy,	7 00
14.	Francis Hildebrand,	7 00
	Franklin Township.	
14.	Abraham Scott,	7 00
14.	Thomas J. Cooper,	7 00
14.	Philip Hann,	7 00
14.	Stick & Witmore, (liquors,)	10 50
14.	Beecher & Hoover,	10 50
14.	Knauss & Galbreath,	7 00
14.	J. B. Wrightson,	7 00
	Hamiltonban Township.	
13.	Jacob Brinkerhoff,	10 00
14.	Geo. W. Heagy,	7 00
14.	C. T. Weagley,	7 00
14.	Philip Rosenstock,	7 00
	Liberty Township.	
14.	John Nunnemaker,	7 00
14.	Isaac Riddlemoser,	7 00
	Huntington Township.	
12.	Jacob Gardner, (liquors,)	18 75
13.	Holtzinger & Ferree, "	15 00
14.	Wm. Kettlewell,	7 00
14.	Jacob A. Myers,	7 00
13.	B. F. Gardner,	10 00
	Latimore Township.	
14.	David Newcomet, (liquors,)	10 50
	Oxford Township.	
13.	Jacob Martin, (liquors,)	15 00
13.	Lilly & Riley, "	15 00
14.	Sylvester Fink, "	10 50
14.	John Clunk,	7 00
	Berwick Township and Borough.	
14.	Wm. Bittinger, (liquors,)	10 50
14.	Eichelberger & Hollinger,	10 50
	Mountpleasant Township.	
13.	Miller & Currens,	10 00
14.	John Sheely, (liquors,),	10 50
14.	Peter O'Neil,	7 00
	Reading Township.	
14.	David M. White,	7 00
14.	Jacob Aulabaugh, jr.,	7 00
14.	Henry B. Smith,	7 00
	Conowago Township.	
14.	John Busby, sen.,	7 00
	Germany Township.	
13.	Henry Schriver, (liquors,)	15 00
13.	Smeringer & Renshaw, "	15 00
13.	George Myers & Son, "	15 00
14.	Wm. C. Stallsmith & Co.,	7 00
14.	Edward C. Bishop,	7 00
14.	Ephraim Harner, (liquors,)	10 50
14.	John Spangler,	7 00
	Mountjoy Township.	
14.	B. & D. K. Snyder,	7 00
14.	Wm. Walker,	7 00
	Union Township.	
14.	Peter Long, (liquors,)	10 50

☞ Those who sell Liquors, and are not classed in the above classification, will pay 50 per cent. in addition to the amount of their respective classifications.

A LIST OF PERSONS

Returned for License under the Act of Assembly, passed the 10th day of April, 1849, entitled "An Act to create a Sinking Fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth," to wit:

DISTILLERIES.

CLASS		LICENSE
[illegible]	I. Schriver,	5 00
10.	David Rhodes,	5 00
[illegible]	Wm. S. Jenkins,	5 00
10.	Henry Wolf,	5 00
10.	John Koenig,	5 00
10.	James M'Divitt,	5 00
	PATENT MEDICINES.	
1.	E. T. Miller,	[illegible]
2.	Joseph Miller,	10 00
3.	Samuel H. Buehler,	5 00
4.	S. S. Forney,	5 [illegible]

☞ Those Distillers who have not taken out Licenses, and who distill without License, are reminded that by the 33d section of the act of 10th of April, 1849, they are liable to indictment and fine.

APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return of classification, that I will hold an Appeal at the Commissioners' Office, Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 30th day of April inst.*, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, to hear all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said classification.

J. AUGHINBAUGH,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for Adams Co.
Gettysburg, April 8. 4t

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silks, Ribbons & Millinery Goods,

No. 45, South Second street, Philadelphia,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city, to their large and rich assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

received by late arrivals from France, such as

Glace Silks for casing Bonnets,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
[illegible]
French and American Artificial Flowers,
White and Colored Crapes,
French Chip Hats,
Fancy Nets and Laces,
Fancy Trimmings, Quillings, Crowns, Tips,
Covered Whalebone, Buckram, Cane, &c.
Together with every article appertaining to the Millinery trade.
March [illegible]

ONE THING CERTAIN.

THAT MARKS SANSON can sell [illegible] [illegible] SHIRTS, [illegible] SUSPENDERS, [illegible] CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, and all other articles in his line cheaper than the cheapest.
March 18.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking-Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters, the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's & Witherow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞ Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞ All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞ Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.
T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, May 8. tf

CONNER & SON'S

United States Type Foundry,

— *NEW YORK.*

THE subscribers have now on hand an excellent assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, and ORNAMENTAL TYPE, BORDERING, &c. which they are prepared to sell at reduced rates, on approved paper, at six months, or at a discount of ten per cent. for CASH. The series of Scotch faces so much admired and approved of by the trade, and our type in general, we feel assured cannot be excelled, either in beauty or finish, by any Founder. All type manufactured by us, are made by a mixture of metals different in proportions to those used generally, by which we insure greater durability. To our assortment of

Ornamental and Jobbing Type,

BORDERING, &c., we have made a large increase, and are constantly engaged in adding to the variety.

PRESSES, WOOD TYPE, CASES,

Stands, Brass and Wood Rules, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Brass and Wood Galleys, Cuts, Chases, Racks, Reglets, and every article necessary for a *Complete Printing Office*, furnished with despatch.

Old Type taken in exchange for new, at [illegible] cents per pound.
JAMES CONNER & SON,
Cor. Ann and Nassau streets, New York.
April 1. 3t

Printers and Publishers

OF Newspapers are informed that the subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash. As they are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it, relying upon its merits for further patronage. Their colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured. A circular containing prices, &c. will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash on city agents accepted.

☞ Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2, and sending us one paper, containing it, by remitting $5 at any time will receive a [illegible] keg of extra News Ink.
T. F. ADAMS & Co.
[illegible]

Agents for the sale of new and second hand [illegible]
[illegible]

DR. LEIDY'S

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers.

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more effectual than any others, and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

1,500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years. [illegible] take them with equal safety, without fear.

[illegible]
for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the Body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, [illegible]

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation, [illegible] of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered [illegible] Physicians, Clergymen, Merchants, [illegible] respectable citizens [illegible] and TEN DOLLARS [illegible] be forfeited in every instance where [illegible] not do more good than Two Boxes of any other [illegible]

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at [illegible]
[illegible]
They have no taste of [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] vomiting or bad feelings,
[illegible]

Dr N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS!

THE public are hereby notified that I have purchased the right of introducing Henry Fluchbaugh's

Patent Self-tightening Bush

for mill spindles—for the counties of Adams, Franklin and Cumberland,—and that I am prepared to introduce this improvement into all the mills of said counties, whose owners may desire the same. Any mill-owner wishing to have this improvement, will be attended to by directing a line to the subscriber, residing near Chambersburg, Pa.
UPTON R. HENDERSON.
March 4. 3t

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA & YORK*, for the transportation of all kinds of freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞ All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

—Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 366 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent*.

Warehouse in York, at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.
HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

☞ M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.
York, Feb 23. tf

THE GREAT CHINA STORE

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg & its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our large and *splendid assortment of*

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—

In fact at less than Wholesale Prices.

AMERICAN & ENGLISH

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

☞ We would invite any person visiting the city to call and see us—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China and the cheapest the world produces.

Very respectfully,
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 219 Chesnut street.
Philadelphia, Sept [illegible] 1y

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys,

&c. &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medical use, expressly for our sales.

(*Extract from the London Medical Journal.*)

"C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London, Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number [illegible] marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation [illegible] distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.

The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity [illegible], the night sweats ceased, [illegible] better, [illegible] were greatly improved.

In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil [illegible] more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicine or regimen that has [illegible]"

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
No. 100 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Oct. [illegible]

M'Allister's Ointment,

Contains no Mercury or other Mineral.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT has been before the public during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last [illegible] years [illegible] is coming [illegible] public favor, it may be said truly, that it is

THE FAMILY FRIEND. It may be used [illegible] MOTHERS AND NURSES, in all cases of *Sucking or Sore Breasts*, they would always apply it. In such cases it used freely and according to the directions [illegible]

[illegible] one of the best things in the [illegible]

[illegible] ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, [illegible]

[illegible]

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch-Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.
ALEXANDER FRAZER.
July 31. tf

Washing Reduced to a Science

Patented by the United States to
STEPHEN CRANE.

Compound Wash Mixture,

One of the most useful and important inventions of modern times, for washing clothes—also, for Washing, Cleansing and beautifying painted Surfaces, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glasses, Metallic surfaces, &c. &c., and for bathing in Sickness and in Health.

Old habits are not easily broken, men will tread in the ancient beaten paths of their ancestors, and believe in nothing which innovates on settled plans and modes of living. The method of washing is precisely what it was centuries ago, but a change is demanded by the wants of the age, time worn usages must give way to the beneficial improvements of the age, and in effecting this important object the Compound Wash Mixture is destined to effect an entire revolution in the Business of the Laundress, as well as in every other department of labor to which it is adapted.

By the use of the patent Compound Wash Mixture, every family of whatever size can do their Washing in less than one hour without the labor of rubbing, pounding and bleaching or the friction of a machine; thus saving time, expense and labor; and securing exemption from the disease caused by exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing. While clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash board and friction, and last much longer.

The Compound is made either in a fluid or soap form. Every family purchasing a right can with facility, and at a very small expense, convert their common hard or soft Soap into this valuable labor saving commodity.

CAUTION.

As the patent right fully secures to the inventor the exclusive right to use certain ingredients of the Compound, both in fluid and soap form, and the subscriber having for a valuable consideration purchased the right for FREDERICK, WASHINGTON and ALLEGHENY COUNTIES in MARYLAND; and FRANKLIN, ADAMS and YORK COUNTIES in PENNSYLVANIA; he hereby warns all persons not to infringe on his legal rights, either by making and using, or selling it in any of its forms, as he is determined to prosecute all such to the full extent of the law.

The above Counties, or Districts and Townships in them, for sale on accommodating terms. Also, as Agent for the owner, any other unsold Counties in Maryland or Pennsylvania. Those wishing to purchase will please address,

JOSEPH H. MEINSEL, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Agents for the sale of family and township rights in the county of Adams:

W. W. Hamersly, Gettysburg;
H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown;
Lilly & Riley, New Oxford;
Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown;
E. T. Miller, East Berlin;
Holtzinger & Ferree, Petersburg.
March 11.

DR. SWAYNE'S

Celebrated Family Medicines!

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!

More Proofs of the Efficacy of

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

[illegible]

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases, is

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

[illegible]

DR. TOWNSEND'S

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA.

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least 30,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL,

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant, WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catharine-st.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. S. P. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our very great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon childbirth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine; in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia, is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always ensure a safe and easy confinement.

Rheumatism.

[illegible] Island, Sept 14, 1847.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the most distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better, indeed I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted.

Yours respectfully, JAMES CUMMINGS.

The Rev. John Seger

Of Jersey City, an old and highly respectable clergyman of the Baptist Denomination, handed in the following at Dr. S. P. Townsend's office. It speaks for itself.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I am constrained to give you a statement of the benefit I derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla, believing by so doing, I shall be the means of benefitting those who are suffering as I have been. I was taken sick many months by the Erysipelas, and I was with much difficulty [illegible] I had also a tetter, which covered the most part of my body, which was [illegible] I got to be almost [illegible] little or no benefit until I took your Sarsaparilla, which through the kindness [illegible] more than my usual [illegible] better than I have for a [illegible] years of age. I [illegible] recommend [illegible] acquaintances, which is very [illegible] great many years [illegible] be as much benefit to [illegible]

July [illegible] JOHN SEGER, Jersey City.

Methodist Clergyman.

[illegible] Agent in Rahway, [illegible] the Methodist Episcopal [illegible] respected in [illegible] another evidence of the wonderful effects of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla on [illegible]

[illegible] Having for some time past as you [illegible] great general debility of my [illegible] and alarming irritation [illegible] at your instance, and in [illegible] McLean's [illegible] induced to try Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla [illegible] but I am bound in candor now to acknowledge that I had not used it long before I began to experience its salutary effects, and I may now [illegible] that I would not be without it [illegible] it has done me more good than anything else I have tried, and of its [illegible] importance, [illegible] make it public.

Rahway, Aug [illegible] 1847. J. O. TUNISON.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation. Very respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS

Dr. S. P. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April [illegible]

[illegible] No. [illegible] State street, and [illegible] Court street, Boston; Samuel [illegible] by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West [illegible]

☞ For sale by Samuel H. Buehler, Special Agent for Adams county. 1y

SAMSON

HAS for sale [illegible] TRAVELLING TRUNKS & CARPET BAGS [illegible]. Those [illegible] would do well to call soon.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A [illegible] at HAMERSLY'S STORE, north west Corner of the Diamond, for $4 [illegible]
March 18.

Printing of every description,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

BIRTH-DAY OF HENRY CLAY.

MR. COOPER'S SPEECH.

In the preceding column will be found a short notice of the celebration at New York, of Mr. Clay's birth-day. The Herald says that none of the Clay celebrations that have taken place in that City for a number of years past, would bear comparison with this one, in point of the number of persons who attended, their respectable standing in society, or the remarkable and extraordinary enthusiasm which prevailed throughout the evening, and which vented itself in loud outbursts, long and continued, and waving of handkerchiefs, as well as applause and cheers of the loudest kind.

Our former townsman, Senator Cooper, was present, and in obedience to the call of the company, addressed the assemblage. A sketch of his remarks is given in the Herald, as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens:—It was with no intention of making a speech, and without any expectation of being called upon to do so, that I came here this evening. I came here to unite with those whom I have not heretofore known, but with whom I have long sympathized and acted—to do honor to one deserving of honor by every title of gratitude for his past services, and by admiration of his great talents, nobly employed. (Applause.) I came here to-night, with those who are here assembled, to do honor to America's greatest living statesman. (Vehement cheering.) I had rather have performed my part in silence, if it had been the pleasure of this assemblage. I can add nothing, by any speech which I may make, to the honor or renown of the great Senator, who is always ready, when occasion demands it, to sacrifice everything on the altar of his country, for his country's glory and prosperity. (Loud applause and waving of handkerchiefs.) Gentlemen, he would have been honored, perhaps, and as much as he could be by any effort of mine, by the assemblage which is gathered here to-night, composed as it is of the *elite* of this great commercial metropolis of the Union—by those strains of music which are produced—by the flag of the country, which is waving over this hall—waving in your public streets—waving from the masts of the vessels in this harbor. He would have been honored, I say, by these, and better, perhaps, for I am afraid that the theme is so inspiring that I shall not be able to do justice to it; and, therefore, I say, fail in doing him the honor which I design to do. (Applause.) Mr. President, the ancients erected statues and built temples, in order to perpetuate the memory of the illustrious dead, who deserved well of their country. It was right and proper that they should do so.—They were at once encouraging the living to emulate the example of those who were dead, and they were doing honor to their own hearts by manifesting their devotion to those who had lived gloriously and died gloriously for their country. You have gone a step beyond the ancients. You, while the subject is still among us—still performing services for his country—still acting history—you are here assembled to do him honor, not by building monuments, but by meeting together and expressing your devotion to the man who is laboring to perpetuate the great ark of our political covenant—the union of these States. (Vociferous applause.) It is right and proper thus to cheer the public servant who is always ready to sacrifice everything for his country. It is well to tell him that his services are appreciated by at least a portion of his countrymen. It cannot but have a beneficial influence, not only in encouraging him to do fearlessly what we know he would do from the noble and generous impulses of his own heart, but to encourage others to emulate his example, in the performance of their duties in a proper manner. (Applause.) It has been remarked by one who preceded me that Henry Clay is not President. He is not. But to be President would confer no additional honor on him. (Tremendous outburst of applause, and cries of "No, no, no!" from all parts of the room.) The Presidency could not add one cubit or one inch to the political stature of Henry Clay. (Cheers and waving of handkerchiefs.) As a Senator, representing the State of Kentucky, on the floor of the Senate, and standing up on behalf of the interests of the whole country, nothing can add to his fame. It might benefit the country for him to be President, but it could add no new lustre to that glorious name than that by which it is already surrounded. (Applause.) He has lived a life-time, and not an idle life-time, but one of service; always laboring to promote the honor, the interest, and the glory of his country; and from the first moment of his appearance on the threshhold of public life until the present, he has exhibited the rarest devotion to his country's interests, and has reaped a wider and more glorious renown than any other American statesman, save the first and the greatest of all, the father of his country, whose name you have honored here this evening in connection with that of Henry Clay. (The enthusiasm with which this was received cannot be described; it was violent beyond any thing we ever witnessed.) Fellow-citizens, you have been told by our respected chairman, in eloquent language, that it is now forty years since Henry Clay first appeared in the councils of the nation, and I will repeat what he remarked, that, from that time till the present, his devotion to his country, and to her honor and her interests, has been constant and unceasing. He has not obtained the glorious position which he now occupies, first in the hearts of his countrymen, by any adventitious circumstances.—He was not the child of fortune. He did not step, if I may so express it, from a level to the lofty position which he now occupies. He was born to none of those adventitious benefits which sometimes push a man forward—he was born in poverty, and it is by the force of his own genius alone that he attained the position which he now occupies. (Applause.) Have you ever seen, fellow-citizens, a majestic pine on the summit of your mountains, springing up, as it were, from the place where it grew, without sufficient soil to nourish it, and yet overtopping all others in the surrounding forest? If you have seen such a noble tree arise, as it were, by the force of its own vigor, to that super-eminent attitude, you have seen an emblem of the great statesman of Kentucky. (Rapturous applause.) Not only has he great genius, not only is he possessed of super-eminent talents, but that genius and those talents are not sufficient to secure the ardent and unwavering affection which is entertained for him by his countrymen. There is more than these. There is that to which reference has already been made—that frankness, that sincerity, that earnestness, that singleness of purpose to advance the interest and glory of his country, which have aided in fixing him so deeply in the inmost hearts of his countrymen. It is because he has a heart to feel for the whole of mankind, that he is the idol of all who know him, either personally or by reputation.—As has been justly remarked, there never has been a public man in this country who was so universally esteemed and ardently beloved as Henry Clay. (Applause and cheers.) There are others who are admired for their great talents—their resplendent genius. There are others to whom particular sections of the country are devoted—of these the distinguished and lamented Senator of South Carolina, lately deceased. He had attracted the regard and affections of a section of the country. There are others who, like him, have attracted the affections of particular sections—sometimes of political parties, for a season, but it belongs to Henry Clay to have fixed on himself the affections and esteem of all his countrymen, who know how to appreciate great talents, great services, great devotion to his country, great singleness of purpose, great patriotism and a most expansive philanthropy. Great applause, for some time.) Not only are those who belong to the same party that he does, attached to him in the manner I have stated, but those who are opposed to him politically, feel themselves bound to him by the attachment which every man feels who comes within the sphere of his personal influence. Every man, no matter what may be his politics, who associates with Mr. Clay, feels himself attached towards him, and bound to him by sentiments of esteem and regard which he feels towards no other man. On one occasion I saw this feeling which is entertained towards Mr. Clay illustrated in a most striking manner. I refer to that period of our history to which allusion has been made by the chairman of this assemblage, when Mr. Clay took leave of the Senate in 1832. You all remember the glorious speech which he made on that occasion. He retired, as he believed, and as his friends believed, for ever from that theatre of his glory, the Senate of the United States, and he pronounced on that occasion one of the most appropriate valedictories that was ever delivered by any man on any such occasion. And when he had concluded, when the tones of his clarion voice were still ringing in the chamber, when he was about to retire, as was believed, forever, there was a rush from all sides of the hall to hear him, to see him, to shake hands with him, to bid him God speed for the remainder of his life. This rush to see, to speak to him, to shake hands with him, was not confined to those who had acted politically with him for years. No, not at all. Colonel Benton—in whose heart there is a great deal of good, and a man, who, although he and the great Kentuckian had splintered many a lance, and although it might be supposed that he had been made callous by political asperity—Col. Benton came among the rest, and was not content with shaking hands with him, but actually clasped him, (outburst of applause,) and said, "God bless you Clay—for Clay, when you are gone, we shall not look upon your like again." (Our readers must imagine—we can't describe—the enthusiastic applause which succeeded the delivery of this.) Calhoun, too, he went forward to pay the tribute of his hearty respect to his great rival—to whom he had been a rival for more than half a century. He, too, invoked Heaven's blessing on the retiring statesman. And, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, in the vast assemblage which was collected in that chamber, there were no dry eyes, there was a convulsive sobbing, and the tears rained from every eye to the floor of that chamber, when the great statesman took his leave, as he believed, forever. (Sensation.) This is an illustration of the power which Henry Clay exerts over all those who come within the sphere of his influence. Every man who has a noble and generous heart, is attached to that great statesman, on account of his moral worth, to which I have thus desultorily referred. It is the same now. He came back to the Senate, as you are all well aware, at the commencement of the present session of Congress. Many of the members were entire strangers to him, except by reputation. Many of them were disposed, from the fact that he has for so long a time been a great leader of the Whig party, to look on him with disfavor and suspicion; but the frankness of his character, and the cordiality of his feelings, soon disarmed them, and now every man, even the impulsive but generous Foote, and all classes of men, congregate around him, to take counsel of him in these times of danger. Such is the influence which this great man has exerted for so long a period of time, and so happily for his country. (Applause.) This was the influence, too, which is to calm the raging waves of faction, and preserve the Union, as long as he lives. (applause and cheering.) against all assaults. (Tremendous applause.) But I know, if I were to begin at the first history of this illustrious man, and trace it down from its commencement to the present time, from the period when he first entered on the theatre of public life until the present, I would weary you as well as myself. Positively, I have not thought for a moment on the subject. I have not collected anything for the occasion, and therefore, if I should attempt, I would do injustice to the subject. I shall therefore detain you but a very few minutes longer, and shall only refer to more recent events connected with the history of that illustrious statesman. He has already attained, in point of years, that period which is announced as the extent of human life: but, mentally and intellectually, there are years of service in store for him yet. (Applause that made the walls of the building tremble.) The fire of his eagle eye is as unquenched as it was in 1832, when he was the leader in the House of Representatives, inspiring, by his manly and patriotic eloquence, his countrymen to do their duties as patriots in the contest which was then waging against England, the mightiest power on the globe. (Cheers and applause.) You will recollect, Mr. President, that at that time, owing to defeats which marked the beginning of the contest, the country was dispirited, and not only the timid, but men of keen foresight, appeared in discussions in the progress of the war, after the surrender of Hull at Detroit, after the defeat of Van Rensselaer at Queenstown, and after other misfortunes; but the inspiring eloquence of Clay, in the Congress of the United States, enabled his disciples, many even, in the ranks of the opposite party, to which he belonged, to withstand, and the night before Clay [illegible] the country, different [illegible] Clay [illegible] countrymen, cheered and inspired by him, [illegible] the British veterans at the Thames, and at Lundy's Lane, and afterwards at Bridgewater, under the illustrious Captain Gen. Scott, whose name you have honored by a sentiment this evening. (Applause.) When Mr. Clay left his seat in [illegible] Congress at the commencement of the present session, disaffection existed in various parts of the country, and especially in the South. There were threats of dissolution. Legislative resolutions were passed in a number of States favorable to the holding of a convention in Nashville, for the purpose of organizing Southern feeling, if not with ulterior designs dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union. He saw this. He was prepared to do all that talent and devoted patriotism could do to check the spirit that was abroad, threatening such a disaster to the country. He introduced in January, as every one recollects, a series of resolutions calculated to soothe the agitated state of public feeling—a plan of adjustment of the difficulties which existed between different portions of the country. His resolutions were introduced by a speech, which was worthy of the best days of that great statesman.—There was all the power of logic—all the force of precision, which was his wont to display when his years were fewer than they now are (applause): and before that speech was ended, a different and a better state of feeling prevailed. It did not suit the views of many men of the South or of the North; but the patriotic sentiments, so nobly expressed, had their effect upon the minds of Senators and Representatives who had congregated to hear him. Immediately, those who had begun to despair about the preservation of the Union, took new courage, and began to labor in concert with him to save it; and it is not too much to say that it is saved, and mainly through the instrumentality of Henry Clay. (Here our readers must attempt to imagine the scene of wild and rapturous enthusiasm—we cannot describe it.) Others have done their part, but to the genius, talent and devoted patriotism of Mr. Clay is the initiative in this great harmonious measure due. He it was that gave an impulse to that feeling of attachment to the Union which is so deeply seated in American hearts, and in both extremes of the Union. He taught them to know the value of the Union. He brought back their recollections to the fact that they had been cheated by the outpourings of fanatics—he showed them the consequences that would necessarily result from a dissolution of our glorious compact; that war and strife would be the inevitable consequence at home, and that despair in the hearts of those who are looking on the experiment, which is here being made, of man's competency to govern himself, would be the consequence throughout the whole world. He loves his own country no doubt the best, as every American does, but he loves liberty, freedom, universal freedom of body, of mind, wherever it exists, or wherever he hopes it will exist. (Another outburst of applause and enthusiasm.) His views are not limited to his own country. The beacon of liberty which first blazed in this country more than half a century ago, had caused a flame across the Atlantic, and lighted up benighted Europe, and there you see the influence which it has exerted. Man then rose up from the thraldom of centuries to a sense of the rights of humanity. If that light were extinguished here, the consequences would not be confined or be felt at home alone. They would be felt abroad every where throughout the world, where man is hoping for political reform, and where he is fighting for it. It was in order to preserve the Union here for his countrymen—to preserve it for the sake of liberty throughout the world, that he has been laboring through the present session: and I have no doubt his labors will be crowned with success. (Applause, loud and long continued.) I have said, Mr. President, that others have presented their plans, and wise and salutary plans perhaps, too. The President has done so, and there are many advantages in the plan which he has proposed; but if it had not been for the efforts of Mr. Clay, no plan could be adopted; and although a dissolution of the Union might not take place, there would have been an alienation—the South would have regarded the North as enemies, and the North would have regarded the South as enemies. But all conflicting interests and harsh feelings were soothed by the eloquence displayed by Mr. Clay on the floor of the United States Senate. One word more, and I have done. Henry Clay is not the President. I have already said it would do him no honor to be so. Slander and calumny have been used to prevent his election when he was a candidate, and, for a time, the efforts of his enemies may have produced their effect; but there is no danger that Henry Clay can be permanently or ultimately affected by either calumny or slander. He has already lived down all slanders that envy has brought against him. Posterity will do him justice, and after he is gone, some son of the soil, when he writes the history of America, will enroll on the scroll, in living characters, the name, and fame, and patriotism, and exalted virtues of Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

Compliment to Mr. Clay.

Friday the 12th instant, being the birthday of Mr. Clay, a large number of his friends in Washington City paid him the compliment of a grand serenade. About ten o'clock at night, the party, accompanied by the full band of the marine corps, placed themselves under the windows of Mr. Clay's apartments in the National hotel, and saluted him with a variety of patriotic airs. The crowd, which was so numerous as to fill the street, sent up loud and repeated huzzas, which, after some time, drew the venerable and illustrious statesman forth. He presented himself at an open window, and acknowledged with feeling the compliment paid him. He remarked that he had spent many of his pleasantest days in this city, and that he should be happy to spend the remainder of them among friends so true, so kind, and so steadfast. He spoke of his abiding attachment to the Union of the States, and adverted to his own recent endeavors to calm the agitation which prevailed throughout the country on a leading and vital question. Although suffering under the prevailing influenza, he could not deny himself the gratification of coming forward and publicly thanking his friends for their kindness and the delightful musical treat they had offered him. Wishing to all those who had lived length of days and every happiness, he bowed and retired amid a tumultuous cheering from the multitude.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Reading Out of Church Case.—In the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, on Friday, an opinion was delivered in the case of Jones for assault and battery on R. Lord S. Storrs, for slander. The alleged slander was the reading of a notice from the pulpit, asserting that Mr. Farnsworth had been excommunicated for having violated the church covenant. The court held that, under the circumstances, there was no [illegible]

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 22d, 1850.

TO PRINTERS.

☞We have for sale at this office, a Smith Press, on which the "Sentinel" was printed before its enlargement. It is in first-rate order, and will be sold cheap for *Cash.*—The platen is 21 by 30.

☞Messrs. Troxel & Morrison's store, at Emmitsburg, Md., was broken open on Friday night week, and about $30 worth of goods taken. The robbers tried to force a safe open, but failed.

☞Rev. Constantine J. Deininger, formerly of East Berlin, Adams county, has taken charge of the pastorate at Indiana, Pa.

☞*Sartain's Magazine*, for May, is on our table. It is handsomely embellished, and has 25 original contributions.

☞*Godey's Lady's Book*, for May, has also been received. It is illustrated with a large number of engravings, some of which are superb. The most prominent are "Gift from Heaven," "Playing Mother," and the Fashions. The "Ellen Polka" is the music of the number. The contents are all original, and highly interesting.

☞By a law passed this session, the Auditor General and Surveyor General are to be elected next fall by the people.—Nominations for these offices will therefore be made by the Whig Convention which is to assemble in Philadelphia in June next. The County Surveyors will also be elected by the people next fall, to serve for three years.

☞The Hon. Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the U. States, died on Saturday morning the 13th inst. His remains have been conveyed to his late residence in the State of Tennessee for interment. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity and much respected.

On Monday, his death was announced in the House, and the usual resolutions were adopted.

On Tuesday, the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk; and five ballots were had without a choice.

On Wednesday four more ballots were taken; on the last of which Judge Young, of Illinois, (dem.) former Commissioner of the Land Office, was elected—receiving 96 votes. Mr. Walker, (whig) of Tennessee, was his principal opponent, receiving 82 votes.

☞Francis H. Ellmore, Esq., has been appointed by the Governor of South Carolina, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Elmore has accepted the appointment. Gen. Hamilton and Mr. Cheves, to whom it had been previously tendered, declined.

☞The winter, here, has been mild and long, but the accounts from Europe tell us that it has been severe. The Arno, a river near Florence, a tributary of the Tiber, was frozen over, and the people passed across upon the ice. This is an unusual event.—In Russia, such has been the severity of the winter that numbers have perished from cold—literally frozen to death.

☞There was a severe snow storm at St. Louis on the 14th inst., which continued for nine hours without interruption.—The snow was from 7 to 8 inches deep.

☞Hon. Linn Boyd, member of Congress from Kentucky, was married in the Catholic Chapel at Harrisburg, on the 14th inst., to Mrs. Ann L. Dickson, of Ebensburg, Pa.

☞A general jail delivery took place at Norfolk on Tuesday night last—all the prisoners confined therein, with one exception, making their escape by picking a hole through the brick wall and then letting themselves down on the outside by means of strips made from their blankets. Among the prisoners was Seth Pearl, charged with murder.

☞It will be recollected that among the persons killed by the explosion of the ill-fated steamer Troy, near Buffalo, was Dr. Wright, of the firm of Avery & Wright, of Geddes, near Syracuse, New York, where they conducted a large grain and provision business. On hearing of the disaster by which his partner lost his life, Mr. Avery started for Sandusky, for the purpose of looking after the interest of the firm, and the first intelligence his family had of him afterwards was the receipt of a telegraphic despatch announcing his sudden death at Sandusky.

The Hungarians.—We learn from the Washington Union, that Ladislaus Vihazy, late Governor of Comorn, with his lady, two daughters and three sons, Major Beranyi, Capt. Gekais, Capt. Remenyi, and Capt. Gonsalka, left New York on the 13th inst. for Iowa, to select land for their settlement, and for such of their brave compatriots as may join them.—They have taken the right steps to become citizens of the great American republic.

In a farewell address from Gov. Vihazy, in the New York papers, he says:

"To these shores I was driven by tyranny; to the fields of the West I am now bound for the desire of winning from Mother Earth what is so necessary to the American Republic, *a free and independent existence.*"

During a call upon Miss Jagello, at the Irving House, on Sunday evening, a purse of $300 was raised in the establishment and presented to the Governor as he was leaving.

Sudden Death.—Mrs. Elizabeth Norris, wife of Mr. Ebenezer D. Norris, formerly of Baltimore, died suddenly at Cincinnati, on Sunday evening, 7th inst., during divine service in the Methodist Protestant Church, on 6th street, in that city. She had that day taken the sacrament.

The Progress of Christianity.—It is cheering to find that leading statesmen of England and France—statesmen occupying the same position as Clay, Cass and Webster in America—are moving in favor of the settlement of national disputes by peaceful arbitration.

Land Ahead.

On Thursday last, the Senate of the U. States was brought to a vote upon Mr. Foote's resolution to appoint a select committee of thirteen by ballot, to prepare a compromise bill based upon the resolutions of Mr. Clay and Mr. Bell. Mr. Benton fought hard against it all day, and had a vote separately upon all his fifteen instructions. They were all rejected; and the resolution was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dickinson, Davis, of Miss., Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, Yulee—31.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dodge, of Wis., Douglass, Felch, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Walker, Webster—22.

☞On Friday, the Senate elected, by ballot, the Select Compromise Committee, as follows:

Henry Clay, Chairman; and Messrs. Webster, Cass, Dickinson, Bright, Phelps, Cooper, King, Mason, Downs, Mangum, Bell, and Berrien.

Here are three Northern Whigs and three Northern Democrats, and three Southern Whigs and three Southern Democrats—Mr. Clay, as Chairman, representing the country at large. We presume nothing will be done on the Slavery question until this Committee report.—There is a general expectation and hope that this movement will go far to quiet the present unhappy divisions.

☞Another Apportionment bill passed both Houses of the Legislature last week. It is rather fairer than the vetoed one, but is still obnoxious to the same objections.—It gives the Whigs but 35 members of the House, the locofocos 65.

☞The House of Representatives is now engaged on the Appropriation bill. No word of adjournment yet.

☞We think it highly probable that the young man, named Hull, mentioned in the following paragraph, was formerly a student of Medicine in this town. Shortly after he left this, he committed several acts of swindling at Philadelphia and Boston; and it would appear is still following the same business.

Cool Swindling.—Under this head the New York police reporters say that, on Saturday, a gentleman, named George W. Vanstavoren, appeared at the office of the chief of police, and stated that, on the 8th of February last, while he was at Liverpool, a fashionable looking young man, who represented himself as Dr. W. H. Hull, applied to him for a loan of twenty-five sovereigns, ($125.25,) saying that his father was wealthy and resided in Baltimore, and that he would return the money on his arrival in this city. Complainant loaned him the above sum. A few days since he called on the young gentleman, at the New York Hotel, and demanded the money. The doctor immediately gave him a check for the amount on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, which was subsequently proved to be worthless. The accused is also charged with having swindled the firm of Messrs. Tiffany, Young & Ellis, jewellers, in New York, out of $60 by similar representations, which he paid with a check on the same bank. The police have not succeeded in arresting him, but are on his track.

☞A young lady in Carlisle, named Elizabeth Ortz, about two months ago, owing to the badness of the pavement, received a fall which occasioned a very dangerous fracture of the leg. She has since endured the most excruciating agony, until death, last week, relieved her from her sufferings.

☞A large number of hands are now employed in relaying the railroad from Chambersburg to Carlisle, with a strong T rail. It is thought the whole road will be completed in about three months.

☞The boiler of the steamboat Hercules exploded at the Southwest Pass, near New Orleans, on the 9th inst. The third engineer and five deck hands were killed, and several others badly scalded. The boat is a total wreck.

☞Dr. J. C. Neff, of Carlisle, has just returned from California in good health, and with about $4,000. He intends returning in a few weeks. Mr. Daniel Hull, of Mechanicsburg, has also returned with about $10,000.

☞The bill for the erection of a new county out of parts of Bedford, Huntingdon and Franklin, has passed both branches of the Legislature, but amended, however, so as to submit the question to a vote of the people of Bedford, to be taken in June, and to change the name of the new county from *Liberty* to *Fulton*. The location of the seat of justice is to depend upon the amount of money raised by the places contending therefor.

☞The boiler of a locomotive attached to a freight train on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, burst on Tuesday afternoon, near Cockeysville. The fireman, Mr. William Millhaw, was instantly killed, and the second engineer slightly wounded. The engine was thrown 80 feet by the force of the explosion. The cause of the accident is attributed to an insufficiency of water in the boiler.

☞A young man, named Thomas J. Hough, who has hitherto borne a good reputation, and who was but recently promoted from a clerkship in the Post-Office at Philadelphia, was arrested on Thursday, on the charge of embezzling money to a large amount from letters, whilst in the employ of the government.

☞Detroit has a colored population of about 1000. Of these there are not a hundred over ten years old who cannot read and write. They own upwards of $30,000 in real estate, a nearly equal amount of personal property, and upwards of 100 dwelling houses on leased lots.

Subscription for Mr. Webster's Family.—A dispatch from Boston, April 14, P. M., to the N. Y. Globe, says:

"The recent calamity that has occurred to this interesting family, has induced their old friends in Boston to raise for them a handsome donation, as a testimonial of continued friendship. The widow of the late Dr. Parkman heads the list with $500, which has already reached above $20,000."

☞Two children were burnt to death, last week, by their clothes taking fire; one near Hagerstown, aged 3 years, daughter of Wm. *Swoope*; the other 2 years, son of Richard Brown, of Winchester, Va.

Mr. Clay and California.

In the course of a reply to Mr. Benton, in Senate, on the 8th inst., who had, among other things, insisted that it would be an indignity to California to couple her admission into the Union in the same bill with the provision of Government for the territories of New Mexico and Utah, Mr. Clay, having shown that the connexion was entirely proper in his judgment, because all these constituted the territory acquired from Mexico during the war, and ought to be provided for at the same time, indulged in the following playful remarks:—

"The three sisters came here at the last session of Congress; New Mexico the eldest, California next, and Utah the youngest. They came here all soliciting territorial governments. Attempts were made to give them all territorial governments, but they failed. In the meantime, Miss California has made a runaway match of it—and she has not only done that, but she has taken as large a portion of the patrimony of the whole as she pleases. She comes here now with her two sisters—the one older, and the other younger—and cocks up her nose, and asks if you will associate her with those two girls. (laughter.)"

☞It is pleasant to see that the old gentleman can still make and enjoy his joke.

☞The Rev. Dr. Durbin, of Philadelphia, has been appointed corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Pitman. The Dr. has accepted the appointment, and will shortly enter upon the duties of his office.

☞The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a stringent liquor license law, prohibiting the sale of all spirituous or fermented liquors in a less quantity than twenty-eight gallons, except for medicinal purposes. It authorizes town corporations to appoint suitable agents for the sale of liquors, who shall be paid for their services from the corporation treasury.

☞The splendid mansion of Col. Thurston, at Cumberland, Md., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. The furniture, which is very valuable, was saved, though in a damaged state.

☞The dwelling house of Mr. Robert Brown, of Montgomery county, says the Rockville Journal, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 8th inst.; he also lost all his furniture. One of his children was badly burnt and the rest of the family barely escaped. Mr. B's loss is very considerable, having no insurance.

The Cabinet.—*Official Contradiction.*—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, notices the rumors of an anticipated rupture in the cabinet, that certain whigs desired a dissolution of the cabinet, and that the President was beginning to favor the same object, appending to them the following declaration:—"Of these statements, we feel authorized to say, every one is erroneous, in whole or in part."

☞The Anti-Renters in the interior of the State of New York are again in open defiance to the civil authorities. It appears that new difficulties have arisen from the refusal of Counraidt C. Liverdale, whose lease on a tract of land in Columbia county expired on the 1st of April, to give possession of the farm he occupied. The sheriff and his posse have been driven off the place several times, and at the last accounts the excitement was very great. It is said that John Finckle, one of the three brothers recently pardoned out of the State Prison, is at the head of the mob, and himself aimed a blow at the sheriff.

A Veto.—Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, has vetoed a bill, one section of which is a virtual restoration to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia county, of the power to grant licenses for the sale of ardent spirits. The Governor objects to such an increase of judicial patronage, especially as the people are just about to decide upon the amendments to the Constitution, which authorize the election of Judges by the popular voice.

Mr. Calhoun's Grave.—Governor Seabrook, of South Carolina, declines to accede to the wish of the civil authorities of Charleston to permit the remains of Mr. Calhoun to repose in Charleston, and adds:

"All that pertains to Mr. Calhoun is the property of the Commonwealth, and where his body shall permanently lie ought to be a question for its constituted authorities to settle."

After a full and free conversation with the members of the family, Gov. S. says:—"To the capitol, therefore, let them be conveyed."

The authorities of Charleston were also arranging for the expense of receiving the body. Gov. S., however, claims, as Chief Magistrate, that the body of Mr. Calhoun be delivered to him, as the agent of the whole State of South Carolina, who will defray every expense incurred in its transportation from Washington to its final resting place.

Rioters Found Guilty.—The jury in Pittsburg, in the peddler and boiler case, found Patrick McDermott, James Bratt, Ann McDermott, Eliza Morgan, Margaret Graham, and Catharine Reeves, guilty.—Each of the men were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and costs of prosecution. Each of the women to pay a fine of $50, and undergo 30 days imprisonment in the common jail.

Lash the Scamps.—Judge McClure, of Pittsburg, in charging the jury in the late riot cases, in which several females were concerned, said:

And when, in riots, men thrust their wives and daughters forth as a shield to protect themselves from the well merited blow of the law, to let it fall on women; men who have the malice of the devil without the nerve of a sheep; every honorable man ought to say, and I do say here, that such creatures are cowardly scoundrels, who do not deserve to have either wives or daughters, and the best punishment that could be inflicted upon them would be that the same women who, by men's cowardry, have been thrust into peril, should lash the rascals backed thro' the streets.

A Lawyer Values his Fellows.—Mr. Prentiss, of New Orleans, strongly censures the practice of attorneys taking a fee to assist the State in a criminal prosecution. He adds that he has not for years taken such a fee, and that he never will take one. The editors of the *Crescent City* say they have known him to refuse a fee of $5,000 to prosecute.

From Europe.

The steamer American arrived at Halifax on Thursday night, bringing Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. She brought 72 passengers.

There appears to be a little trouble among the European powers; but nothing serious as yet. The Pope was to return to Rome on the 6th inst. There was a slight advance in cotton and breadstuffs. There was a dreadful storm on the coast of England on the 30th ult. which caused awful destruction. The coast is every where strewn with portions of vessels. One vessel was lost near the mouth of the Thames, and every soul on board, 200, were drowned!

☞Counterfeit $5 notes on the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine are in circulation—so well executed, as to be liable to deceive the most cautious. Several of them were taken in one of the Baltimore banks. It would be well, therefore, as a general matter, to decline receiving them for the present.

☞The capacity of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia is about being greatly increased by additions in several of the departments of the building. When these improvements are completed, it is believed that the Mint will be able to coin at least $3,500,000 per month, or *forty-two millions per annum.*

Escape of Prisoners.—Some evenings since, a party of six prisoners, confined in the jail of Columbus, Ohio, made an attack on the sheriff and jailer, who had entered for the purpose of securing them for the night in their cells. The jailer was knocked down and overpowered, and the sheriff thrown into a cell and locked in; one of the prisoners carrying the key off with him. He was only released by cutting away the bars of the cell. A pistol was also taken from the jailer, and but for the interference of one of them, he would have been shot. Five of the prisoners, who are counterfeiters of coin, escaped; but the jailer, having recovered from the stunning blow, followed after and secured one of them, whom he brought back a prisoner.

A Striking Preacher.—A Bitter Bit.—On Thursday evening week, upon the arrival of the cars from Washington, at the Pratt street depot, says the Baltimore Sun, an attempt was made by some scientific abstractionist to fleece a worthy clergyman.—The Reverend gentleman, upon alighting from the car, felt a hand in his pocket, softly removing his pocket-book, which contained $200, (not a small sum for a preacher) and quickly turning round, he dealt the scoundrel such a blow in the physiognomy, as to knock him down, the pocket book falling upon the ground at the same time. The preacher hastily picked up the wallet, and looking round saw the fellow going it at the rate of 2.40.

A Curious Case.—Lately, a curious case was tried before a London court. A scoundrel induced a simple-minded servant girl to "marry" him, and persuaded her to believe that the ceremony consisted in jumping over a broomstick. Subsequently he obtained possession of her little savings, and next day abandoned his ruined victim.

The War Begun!—Advices from Havana, received at New Orleans, state that a steamer, full of men, was seen off the Island, steering east. A Spanish war steamer was sent in pursuit! Great results were tremblingly expected!

☞The Hawk Eye, says, that Mrs. Ireland and her daughters, of Quincy, Illinois, came to an awful death by freezing and starvation on the mountains during the past winter. They were on their way to California. The wife and daughters, with the full knowledge of their situations, and after they had burned up their wagon for firewood, insisted upon the husband and father to leave them to their fate, and seek his own safety. We shuddered when our informant told us that he did so.

Huzza for Delaware!—It is said the Delaware block for the Washington Monument is the prettiest of them all. Her very appropriate motto is, "Delaware, the first to adopt, she will be the last to abandon the Constitution."

Terrible Fire Riot at Philadelphia.—We learn from the Philadelphia North American, that on Monday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, at the burning of a couple of cow stables, in Moyamensing, a terrible riot took place:

The fire was evidently designed to draw the Moyamensing Hose Company into an ambuscade that had been laid for them. The Franklin Hose, the bitter enemy of the Moyamensing, was the only company in service. The Moyamensing proceeded to the corner of Twelfth and Federal streets, about a square and a half distant from the fire, when they became aware of the hostile intention of the Franklin, and turned to go back. Immediately, a rallying signal from the Franklin was heard, and the Moyamensing found themselves attacked with missiles, and fired upon. A desperate battle ensued, which lasted for upwards of half an hour, the open lots adjacent being the scene of strife.

Volley after volley of pistols and guns were heard in quick succession, and brickbats and stones were hurled, and balls and slugs whizzed through the air. The combatants on the Franklin side, from which came the most of the discharges of firearms, were concealed behind pickets and fences, and many of the shots were fired from the houses in Buena Vista Row.

A number of men and boys were injured. None of the Moyamensing members were hurt, and they got their carriage back to their house in safety. On the Franklin side, a young man named McKee was seriously wounded with a brickbat, and a boy wounded with a shot in the knee. Three others were slightly hurt.

A man, whose name we did not learn, was shot and badly wounded. A boy who did not belong to either of the companies, by the name of John Farley, was shot in the hand and shoulder, and so seriously injured that it was thought he would lose his arm. The Native American Hose Company became involved in the riot. No arrests were made.

Eighteen Burglaries.—There were arrested at Boston, on Friday week, the supposed robbers of 18 different dwelling houses in that vicinity, viz: John Dunnakin and Mary Ann Kented, the latter a pretty girl, aged only 16, and on whom was found much missing jewelry. Dunnakin was only pardoned out of the penitentiary in January, where he had been sent for shop-breaking. Some startling developments are expected to be made by them.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character.

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

CURE OF

Rheumatism, Bronchitis and Dyspepsia.

REV. DR. LANDIS, A CLERGYMAN

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

Sidney, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

Dr. A. H. Christie—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. In the whole pharmacopeia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1848. To MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION HAS ENTIRELY CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE, IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate, with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices

The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace, Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets, One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.

☞ For sale in GETTYSBURG, Pa., by the authorized Agent,
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 21. eoly

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into Partnership for the Practice of the Law in the several Courts of Adams county. Office [illegible] South Baltimore street, [illegible] south of the Court-house, the same [illegible] occupied by D. M. Smyser. All business entrusted to their care, attended to with [illegible].

DANIEL M. SMYSER.
WILLIAM McSHERRY.

N. B. During my absence this winter at Harrisburg Mr. McSherry will [illegible] attend to any of [illegible] business, and will be in constant [illegible] with me [illegible] relative to the same.
DANIEL M. SMYSER.

Dec. 24. 3m

STONE and EARTHEN WARE, of all kinds, for sale by HAMERSLY.

TO CONTRACTORS!

NEW JAIL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioners of Adams County, in Gettysburg, Pa., until *Monday the 29th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M.*, for the erection of a NEW

COUNTY JAIL & PRISON HOUSE

for said County.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined at the office of said Commissioners; where they will at all times be ready for inspection, by calling on the Clerk of the Board.

JACOB KING,
JNO. G. MORNINGSTAR, } Comm's
JOHN MUSSELMAN,

Attest—J. Aughinbaugh, *Clerk.*
March 25. td

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.
April 10. tf

WM. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.
Dec. 23. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞ D. M'Conaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST,

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs.
" D. Gilbert, " " H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stoever. " " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

FARM FOR SALE.

A HIGHLY improved and flourishing FARM situated on Big Pipe Creek, Carroll County, Md., containing

195 ACRES OF LAND,

70 of which are WOODLAND. The arable land comprises 120 ACRES, is divided into fields of from 10 to 15 Acres, all of which are in a high state of cultivation, having been recently limed and enclosed by excellent fencing. This farm is well calculated for the raising of STOCK, as there are about

25 ACRES IN MEADOW,

and the Creek running round one-half of the place, furnishes abundance of water. There is a sufficiency of water for manufacturing purposes, should the purchaser see proper to avail himself of it.—There is an ORCHARD on the place, of select fruit trees, peach and apple, young, vigorous, and in full bearing. The improvements are of a superior order, of convenient construction, and built of the very best materials. They consist of a substantial

BRICK DWELLING,

containing eight rooms; a large

BRICK SWITZER BARN,

with stabling underneath, capable of accommodating 14 cows and 8 horses; a STONE SPRING HOUSE, with rooms above; a BRICK SMOKE HOUSE, and other suitable buildings. There is a never-failing Spring of excellent water near the dwelling, and there is a pump in the barn-yard for the use of cattle.

Persons wishing to view the premises will call on the tenant, and for terms, address

Dr. R. E. AIKEN,
321 *Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.*

Feb. 18. 8t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale or Rent, his

FARM,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, containing

173 ACRES.

The improvements are a large

Dwelling House,

and STONE KITCHEN, a large BANK BARN, two Wagon-sheds, and Corncrib. Marsh creek runs through the Farm.

Any person wishing to view the property will be shown the same by calling upon

DAVID M'MURDIE.

March 25. 3t

MACKEREL,
SHAD,
CODFISH,
SALMON,
HERRINGS,
PORK,
HAMS AND SIDES,
SHOULDERS,
LARD AND CHEESE.

Constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & Co.
Market Street Wharf,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 18. 3m

NEW HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store,

in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Cross-cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business; also a complete assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to [illegible] at prices as will give entire satisfaction. He [illegible] and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 17. tf

LIST OF RETAILERS

Of Goods, Wares and Merchandize,

Within the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the Act of April 22d, 1846—for the year 1850:

CLASS.	DEALERS.	LICENSE.
	Borough of Gettysburg.	
9.	Samuel Fahnestock & Sons,	$25 00
12.	George Arnold,	12 50
12.	Abraham Arnold,	12 50
13.	David Middlecoff,	10 00
13.	David Ziegler, (liquors,)	15 00
13.	Henry Sell,	10 00
14.	John M. Stevenson, sen.,	7 00
14.	Geo Little,	7 00
14.	Marcus Samson,	7 00
14.	Samuel H Buehler,	7 00
14.	Keller Kurtz,	7 00
14.	John L. Schick,	7 00
14.	Wm. W. Hamersly.	7 00
14.	Wm. W. Paxton,	3 50
13.	A. B. Kurtz,	10 00
14.	John Fahnestock,	7 00
	Cumberland Township.	
14.	John Weikert.	7 00
14.	B. W. Reily,	7 00
	Straban Township.	
14.	Abraham King,	7 00
14	David Shull,	7 00
14.	Philip Myers,	7 00
	Menallen Township.	
14.	Jesse Houck, (liquors,)	10 50
14	Edward Stable,	7 00
14.	John Burkholder,	7 00
14.	John M Knight,	7 00
14.	Abel T. Wright,	7 00
14	Peter Hulick,	7 00
14.	George Minnigh,	7 00
14.	Samuel Faber, jr.,	7 00
	Tyrone Township.	
14.	Jacob Hollinger,	7 00
14.	Jesse Cline,	7 00
	Hamilton Township.	
14.	Jacob S. Hildebrand, (liquors,)	10 50
14.	Charles Spangler,	7 00
14.	John Aulabaugh.	7 00
14.	William Wolf & Son,	7 00
14.	John Heagy,	7 00
14.	Francis Hildebrand,	7 00
	Franklin Township.	
14.	Abraham Scott,	7 00
14.	Thomas J. Cooper,	7 00
14.	Philip Hane,	7 00
14.	Stick & Witmore, (liquors,)	10 50
14	Beecher & Hoover, "	10 50
14.	Knauss & Galbreath,	7 00
14.	J. B. Wrightson,	7 00
	Hamiltonban Township.	
13.	Jacob Brinkerhoff,	10 00
14.	Geo. W. Heagy,	7 00
14.	C. T. Weagley,	7 00
14.	Philip Rosenstock.	7 00
	Liberty Township.	
14.	John Nunnemaker,	7 00
14.	Isaac Riddlemoser,	7 00
	Huntington Township.	
12.	Jacob Gardner, (liquors,)	18 75
13.	Holtzinger & Ferree, "	15 00
14.	Wm Kettlewell,	7 00
14.	Jacob A. Myers,	7 00
13	B F. Gardner,	10 00
	Latimore Township.	
14.	David Newcomer, (liquors.)	10 50
	Oxford Township.	
13.	Jacob Martin, (liquors,)	15 00
13.	Lilly & Riley, "	15 00
14.	Sylvester Fink, "	10 50
14.	John Clunk,	7 00
	Berwick Township and Borough.	
14.	Wm. Bittinger, (liquors.)	10 50
14.	Eichelberger & Hollinger.	10 50
	Mountpleasant Township.	
13.	Miller & Currens.	10 00
14.	John Sheely, (liquors.),	10 50
14.	Peter O Neil,	7 00
	Reading Township.	
14.	David M. White,	7 00
14.	Jacob Aulabaugh, jr.,	7 00
14.	Henry B. Smith,	7 00
	Conowago Township.	
14.	John Busby, sen.,	7 00
	Germany Township.	
13.	Henry Schriver, (liquors,)	15 00
13.	Sneeringer & Renshaw, "	15 00
13.	George Myers & Son, "	15 00
14.	Wm. C. Stallsmith & Co.,	7 00
14.	Edward C. Bishop,	7 00
14.	Ephraim Harner, (liquors,)	10 50
14.	John Spangler,	7 00
	Mountjoy Township.	
14.	B. & D. K. Snyder.	7 00
14.	Wm. Walker.	7 00
	Union Township.	
14.	Peter Long, (liquors.)	10 50

☞ Those who sell Liquors, and are not classed in the above classification, will pay 50 per cent. in addition to the amount of their respective classifications.

A LIST OF PERSONS

Returned for License under the Act of Assembly, passed the 10th day of April, 1849, entitled "An Act to create a Sinking Fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth," to wit:

DISTILLERIES.

CLASS.		LICENSE.
10.	Geo. L. Schriver,	5 00
10.	David Rhodes,	5 00
10.	Wm. S Jenkins,	5 00
10.	Henry Wolf,	5 00
10.	John Kuntz,	5 00
10.	James M Divitt,	5 00
	PATENT MEDICINES.	
3.	E. T Miller,	10 00
3.	Joseph Miller,	10 00
4.	Samuel H. Buehler,	5 00
4.	S. S. Forney,	5 00

☞ These Distillers who have not taken out Licenses, and who distill without License, are reminded that by the 33d section of the act of 10th of April, 1849, they are liable to indictment and fine.

APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return of classification, that I will hold an Appeal at the Commissioners' Office, Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 30th day of April next*, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, to hear all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said classification.

J. AUGHINBAUGH,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for Adams Co.
Gettysburg, April 8. 4t

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silks, Ribbons & Millinery Goods,

No. 45, South Second street, Philadelphia.

WOULD call the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city, to their large and rich assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

received by late arrivals from France, such as

Glace Silks for casing Bonnets,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons, from No. 1 to No. 12,
French and American Artificial Flowers,
White and Colored Crapes,
French Chip Hats,
Fancy Nets and Laces,
Fancy Trimmings, Quillings, Crown Tips,
Covered Whalebones, Buckrams, Cane, &c.

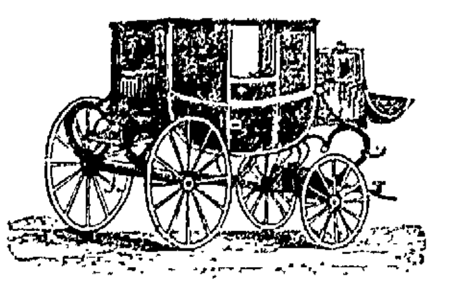
Together with every article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

March 25 1m

ONE THING CERTAIN,

THAT MARCUS SAMSON can and will sell WINDOW BLINDS, SHIRTS and SUSPENDERS, Silk and Gingham CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, and all other articles in his line, cheaper than the cheapest.

March 18.



COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c., of all sizes, also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES.

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's & Witherow's, also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞ Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞ All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞ Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice. T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

CONNER & SON'S

United States Type Foundry,

NEW YORK.

THE subscribers have now on hand an excellent assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, and ORNAMENTAL TYPE, BORDERING &c. which they are prepared to sell at reduced rates, on approved paper, at six months or at a discount of ten per cent. for CASH. The series of Scotch faces so much admired and approved of by the trade, and our type in general, we feel assured cannot be excelled, either in beauty or finish, by any Founder. All type manufactured by us, are made by a mixture of metals different in proportions to those used generally, by which we insure greater durability. To our assortment of

Ornamental and Jobbing Type,

Bordering, &c., we have made a large increase, and are constantly engaged in adding to the variety.

PRESSES, WOOD TYPE, CASES, Stands, Brass and Wood Rules, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Brass and Wood Galleys, Cuts, Closet Racks, Reglets, and every article necessary for a *Complete Printing Office*, furnished with despatch.

Old Type taken in exchange for new, at nine cents per pound.

JAMES CONNER & SON.
Cor. Ann and Nassau streets, New York.
April 1. 3t

Printers and Publishers

OF Newspapers are informed that the subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash. As they are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit *one trial* of it, relying upon its merits for further patronage. Their colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured. A circular containing prices, &c., will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash on city agents accepted.

☞ Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2, and sending us one paper, containing it, by remitting $5 at any time will receive a 20lb keg of EXTRA NEWS INK.

T. F. ADAMS & CO.
Steam Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia.

Agents for the sale of new and second hand materials.
April 1.—2m.

DR. LEIDY'S

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others, and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

[illegible]

for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain [illegible] them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupations, whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

[illegible] Physicians, Clergymen, [illegible] respectable citizens [illegible] TEN DOLLARS [illegible] not do more good in Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

[illegible]

Dr N B Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, [illegible]

[illegible]

Nov. 25 1y

DRIED CURRANTS—a prime article, just received by the subscriber, also a lot of fresh Figs, Raisins, &c. W. W. HAMERSLY.
March 11.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS!

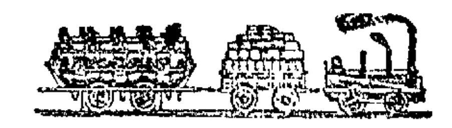
THE public are hereby notified that I have purchased the right of introducing Henry Flinchbaugh's

Patent Self-tightening Bush

for mill spindles—for the counties of Adams, Franklin and Cumberland—and that I am prepared to introduce this improvement into all the mills of said counties, whose owners may desire the same. Any mill owner wishing to have this improvement, will be attended to by directing a line to the subscriber, residing near Chambersburg, Pa.

UPTON R. HENDERSON.

March 4. 3t



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA & YORK*, for the transportation of all kinds of freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee in 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred. Salt per sack 30 cents per hundred.

☞ All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

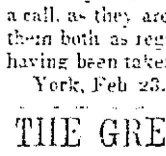
HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of



Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS.

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

☞ M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb 23. tf

THE GREAT CHINA STORE

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg & its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our *large and splendid assortment of*

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—

In fact at less than Wholesale Prices.

AMERICAN & ENGLISH

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

☞ We would invite any person visiting the city to call and *see us*—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China *and the cheapest* the world produces.

Very respectfully,
TYNDALE & MITCHELL.
No. 219 Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17. 1y

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys,

&c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

(*Extract from the London Medical Journal.*)

"C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London, Consulting Physician to the Hospital for consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 2[illegible] out of 2[illegible], its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved.

"In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
No. 100 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 8. 6m

M'Allister's Ointment,

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into public favor, it may be said, *truly*, this is THE FAMILY FRIEND. It may be used with *perfect safety*. If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value in cases of *Swelled or Sore Breasts*, they would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS.—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

[illegible]

CAUTION.—[illegible]

For sale [illegible] Agents in all the principal [illegible]

JAMES M'ALLISTER,
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, [illegible]

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS—S. S. Forney, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Moritz & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Deing, Chambersburg.

June 18. 1y

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf

Washing Reduced to a Science.

Patented by the United States to
STEPHEN CRANE,

Compound Wash Mixture,

One of the most useful and important inventions of modern times, for washing clothes—also, for Washing, Cleansing and beautifying painted surfaces, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glasses, Metallic surfaces, &c. &c., and for bathing in Sickness and in Health.

Old habits are not easily broken, men will tread in the ancient beaten paths of their ancestors, and believe in nothing which innovates on settled plans and modes of living. The method of washing is precisely what it was centuries ago, but a change is demanded by the wants of the age, time worn usages must give way to the beneficial improvements of the age, and in effecting this important object the Compound Wash Mixture is destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the Laundress, as well as in every other department of labor to which it is adapted.

By the use of the patent Compound Wash Mixture, every family of whatever size can do their Washing in less than one hour without, the labor of rubbing, pounding and bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor; and securing exemption from the disease caused by exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing. While clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash board and friction, and last much longer.

The Compound is made either in a fluid or soap form. Every family purchasing a right can with facility, and at a very small expense, convert their common hard or soft Soap into this valuable labor saving commodity.

CAUTION.

As the patent right fully secures to the inventor the exclusive right to use certain ingredients in the Compound, both in fluid and soap form, and the subscriber having for a valuable consideration purchased the right for FREDERICK, WASHINGTON and ALLEGHANY COUNTIES in MARYLAND, and FRANKLIN, ADAMS and YORK COUNTIES in PENNSYLVANIA; he hereby warns all persons not to infringe on his legal rights, either by making and using, or selling it in any of its forms, as he is determined to prosecute all such to the full extent of the law.

The above Counties, or Districts and Townships in them, for sale on accommodating terms. Also, as Agent for the owner, any other unsold Counties in Maryland or Pennsylvania. Those wishing to purchase will please address,

JOSEPH H. MEIXSEL, Biltimore, Md

☞ Agents for the sale of family and township rights in the county of Adams—

W. W. Hamersly, Gettysburg;
H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown;
Lilly & Riely, New Oxford;
Wm Bittinger, Abbotstown;
E. T. Miller, East Berlin;
Holtzinger & Ferree, Petersburg.

March 11

DR. SWAYNE'S

Celebrated Family Medicines!

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!

More Proofs of the Efficacy of

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

The Original & Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constitution, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED, of years standing, after all other remedies failed.—The like has never been known.—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

READ THIS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Having contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physicians thought the power of functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore, supposed my case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of the [illegible] for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But [illegible] spark of hope left for me [illegible] and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to [illegible] it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough and [illegible] grew better, the hole in my side [illegible] and I am happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless [illegible], I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors [illegible] to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUSSINGER,
Two miles from Sunbury, Pa.

[illegible]

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE—A Safe and Effectual Remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

BEWARE OF MISTAKES.

[illegible]

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

[illegible]

Jan. 7. 1y

Printing of every description,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA.

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant. WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catharine-st.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. S. P. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her but without success; at last, though we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are glad we did so, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our very great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nerveless-ness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine; in some a little Castor Oil or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always ensure a safe and easy confinement.

Rheumatism.

[illegible] Island, Sept 14, 1847.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the most distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted.

Yours respectfully, JAMES CUMMINGS.

The Rev. John Seger

Of Jersey City, an old and highly respectable clergyman of the Baptist Denomination, handed in the following certificate at Dr. S. P. Townsend's office. It speaks for itself.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I am constrained to give you a statement of the benefit I derived from using your Sarsaparilla, believing, by so doing, I shall render a benefit to those who are suffering as I have been. I was reduced for many months by the Dyspepsia so much that it was with much difficulty for me to walk, or keep about. I had also a tetter, which covered the most part of my head—which was extremely troublesome and sore; it got to be almost [illegible] I used quite a number of remedies for both the complaints but received little or no benefit, until I took your Sarsaparilla, which through the kindness of Providence, has restored me to more than my usual health, as I am now enjoying better than I have for a number of years. I am now 68 years of age. I believe it to be an invaluable medicine and recommend it to my numerous acquaintances, which is very large, as I have been a minister a great many years. I hope that this sketch may be as much benefit to you as your Sarsaparilla has to me.

July 11 1847. JOHN SEGER, Jersey City.

Methodist Clergyman.

The following was sent to our Agent in Rahway, by the Rev. J. O. TUNISON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the most learned and respected in the connection, and is another evidence of the wonderful effects of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla on the system.

[illegible] Having for some time past, as you are aware, experienced great general debility of my system, [illegible] and alarming irritation of [illegible] Lungs, I was, at your instance, and in consequence of having read Captain McLean's description of [illegible], induced to try Dr. S. P. Townsend's [illegible] Sarsaparilla. I tried it I confess, [illegible] but in the confidence of its proving [illegible], but I am bound in candor now to acknowledge that I had not tried it long before I began to experience its salutary effects, and I may now [illegible] that I would not be without it [illegible]. It has done me more good than any medicine I have tried, and if this statement is deemed by you of any importance, [illegible] to make it public.

Rahway, August 31, 1847. J. O. TUNISON.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with [illegible]; have taken only four bottles; it took [illegible], for which I feel myself under great obligation. Yours respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS

Dr. S. P. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

Agents.—Redding & Co., No. 8 State street, and [illegible] Boston; Samuel [illegible] Salem; James B. Greene, Worcester; Allison & Gault, Concord; J. [illegible] & Son, [illegible] Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
General Agent for Adams county.
May [illegible] 1y

SAMSON

HAS a few more of those TRAVELLING TRUNKS & CARPET BAGS left.—Those who want [illegible] would do well to call soon.
March 18.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A prime article, selling at HAMERSLY'S STORE, north west Corner of the Diamond, for $4 50.
March 18.

From the North American of Tuesday last.

THE TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

The great interest of the following letter from "Independent," descriptive as it is of the important treaty just concluded between the British Ambassador and the Secretary of State—and just, too, as the telegraphic despatch informs us, transmitted to the Senate—a treaty settling all the difficulties of the Central American question—has induced us to give it the post of honor, to the exclusion of editorial matter provided for our first column. We leave to our correspondent to explain the character and discuss the merits of the treaty. But we cannot refrain from saying for ourselves, that the treaty, as described by him, is a most advantageous and honorable one for the U. States—a glorious one—the most glorious, considered as the result of quiet diplomacy and sagacious statesmanship, that has ever been concluded under the auspices of any American President, or signed by the hand of any American Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

At length I have the pleasure of announcing that the treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of all the embarrassing and complicated questions in Central America, is concluded, and was signed yesterday by Sir Henry Bulwer and the Secretary of State, on behalf of their respective Governments. Thus are the negotiations which have occupied the attention of Gen. Taylor and his cabinet ever since they came into power, happily ended, and under circumstances which not only reflect the highest credit on the Administration, but which, in future results, will confer more permanent and extensive advantages upon the country, than any diplomatic achievement since the foundation of the Government.

Without pretending to possess any better authority than that derived from the statements of the diplomatic circles and the representations of distinguished individuals of both parties in Congress, who, from the nature of their official positions, have had access to the information, I will undertake to present some of the leading features of the convention which has just been concluded.

In the first place it secures, beyond all peradventure, the construction of a ship canal connecting the two oceans; a project which has been entertained for 300 years, without ever before approaching near a practical consummation. Great Britain guaranties protection and neutrality jointly with the United States, and this guaranty will be the means of enlisting her capital and co-operation, without which the communication could never be opened.

It stipulates that Great Britain shall not occupy, colonize, settle, or fortify, or exercise jurisdiction in any part of Central America or on the Mosquito Coast, by which the possessions acquired under the alleged protectorate to the King of Mosquito must necessarily be relinquished, and all claims and pretensions under cover of that affirmed right, or any other, must be abandoned.

It liberates Central America entirely and absolutely from British thraldom, establishes a republic in its fullest and broadest sense, where the name has heretofore only existed, and attaches the States composing it to this government by the strong ties of gratitude, duty, and interest.

It requires all nations that desire to enjoy the use of the canal, to pay equal tolls, and to unite in the guaranty of protection, one against another, by which means the United States will be saved the expense of maintaining a naval force, to prevent interference with their rights.

It ensures the protection of Great Britain for any other route or connection between the two oceans, which may hereafter be obtained or negotiated by this government outside of its jurisdiction; an object which the last Administration sought to accomplish in regard to Panama, but failed in effecting.

It re-establishes the American principle, which Mr. Polk and his cabinet abandoned, that no foreign power shall colonize and settle on this continent; and it re-establishes it in a form more substantial and durable than was ever before attempted.

It is a treaty intended to promote the great objects of commerce and civilization: to open a high way by which 10,000 miles of dangerous navigation may be saved; by which produce and merchandize may be borne from the Atlantic to the Pacific without transhipment; by which our Pacific possessions may not only be retained, but brought into close and constant connection; and by which a new era in the commerce of all Asia will be opened and their abundant treasure poured into the lap of our people.

These are some of the prominent features of this most important arrangement of a treaty which will do more to change the direction of commerce and to build up the prosperity of the United States, than any event which has happened since the declaration of Independence. I have reason to know from leading members of the opposition, that the negotiations are regarded with unequaled favor, and that the labors and statesmanship of the Secretary of State are the theme of unmixed commendation. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Locofoco press to prejudice the public mind, by circulating wilful misrepresentations, the treaty is of such a character, and so free from all cause of exception, that the prediction of its ratification without a serious division, may be ventured with safety. But while we may applaud, and greatly too, the conduct of our own Administration, let us not withhold justice from the negotiator on the other side, who was engaged in this great diplomatic encounter, if so it may be called.—Sir Henry Bulwer, if I am rightly informed, has evinced throughout the negotiations, a liberal disposition and an anxious desire to avoid any collision between the two governments. Like all enlightened men, he has realized the importance of connecting the two oceans by a ship canal, and felt that, from the magnitude of the enterprise, the co-operation of every commercial nation was necessary to secure its completion. In no niggardly spirit or envy of the advantageous position of the United States above all other governments, did he conduct the negotiations; but, while endeavoring to protect the peculiar interests of Great Britain, and to retain her possessions, he came forward with manly grace and removed the obstacles which have heretofore prevented a happy understanding, and thus commended himself to respect and esteem. It remains to be seen how Lord Palmerston will receive this intelligence; but the powers of Sir Henry Bulwer are abundantly ample to remove any apprehension of difficulty on the other side. In every respect this is a proud event, and a subject for universal congratulation; but in none more so than in being a triumph of peace.

Minnesota.

As this newly organized territory is but imperfectly known to many of our readers, a few particulars of its leading features will doubtless prove acceptable. Minnesota is about four times the extent of Ohio, and reaches 675 miles from S. E. to N. W., and lies between N. lat. 42 deg. 30 min. and 49 deg. The centre of the territory is about 1200 miles in a direct line from either ocean, 1000 from the Gulf of Mexico, and 800 from Hudson's Bay. It is chiefly a rolling country, well watered with rivers and lakes, and the highest hill does not exceed 2000 feet above the sea, and 1000 feet above the surrounding country. The capital, St. Paul, is 15 miles by water and 9 miles by land, below the Falls of St. Anthony, and the river is navigable to the Falls for steamers of considerable burthen. St. Paul contains about 1200 inhabitants, and several large hotels, and the new town of St. Anthony, at the Falls, about 900. There is also a town named Stillwater, on the St. Croix River, 18 miles from St. Paul, with 900 people, hotels and saw mills. The Marine Mills, Point Douglass, Mendota or St. Peter's, and the Falls of St. Croix, are flourishing villages. Day laborers obtain $20 a month, and mechanics $1.75 to $2 per day. The public lands may be taken up at $1.25 per acre. The total number of Indians is 27,000, and there is a strong military post at Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi. The whole number of white inhabitants in the territory is about 5,000. The distance from New York to St. Paul, by Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Galena, is 1537 miles—by the Ohio and Mississippi, St. Louis, &c. 2229 miles. The land of Minnesota is very productive. One hundred and seventy miles of the Northern Boundary, is along the shore of Lake Superior.—*Newark Adv.*

Society in California.—An intelligent correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, gives the following picture of California society:—

"This mining business rusts a man wonderfully, and yet I find more literary men engaged in it than of any other class. In fact, the mines are well stocked with lawyers, doctors and schoolmasters. The first of these have little in their calling to attend to—the second, plenty of physicing, but no pay—the third undoubtedly find gold-digging a much more agreeable occupation than ramming ideas into thick skulls, or belaboring the unfeeling backs of stubborn urchins. Of ministers, the number is not a great deal, nor the demand:—every effort here to get up Sabbath meetings has failed. The best we can do is to hold a prayer or conference meeting among 3, 5, 6 or more professing christians of different denominations. The ravines are from one to six miles apart, with high hills intervening, and the cabins are even more scattered. Sunday, too, as I have heretofore told you, is washing day, mending day, prospect hunting and gala-day. There is no marrying to do—no children to baptize—no sacramental feast—no females to exert a hallowed influence—no homes to tie men down. Such a state of society, I venture to assert, has never before existed in the world's history. I am patient to get back to some spot where the thirst for gold has not drunk up the nobler qualities of the human heart, and made men brutish, selfish and unholy. I admit there are some exceptions, but generally speaking, men here are not what they were at home. All restraints are removed, and the cloven foot is boldly displayed."

Indian Fight in California.—Trouble is brewing between the settlers in the gold region and the Indians. Several skirmishes have occurred. A letter published in the Journal of Commerce states that on the 22d of January last a Mr. Harris, while hauling goods from Sacramento to the North Fork, had 42 head of oxen stolen from him. He immediately raised a party of 10 men, and went on the Indian trail. Above Illinois town they came upon the Indians, some 300 in number, who lay in ambush. A desperate struggle ensued, and the party finally made its retreat in good order, two of them being injured. Thirteen Indians fell by rifle shots.

Another skirmish took place near the Middle Fork, in which a miner was killed.

In consequence of this, a meeting was held on the 27th of January, at Auburn city, and a party of 60 men was raised to make an attack upon the Indians. They went to an Indian village, about 30 miles distant, and utterly destroyed it.

Duel Prevented.—Messrs. James Barbour and James C. Green, two lawmakers of the Virginia Legislature, having fallen into a quarrel, determined to go to the District of Columbia to settle it with pistols. The telegraph was, however, swifter than they, and when they had reached the ground where the proposed contest was to become a fixed fact, several constables politely requested them not only not to proceed to extremities, but also favored them with a pressing invitation to pay a visit to the nearest magistrate, who gave them a formal reception, and obtained from each a bond of a peace-preserving nature, which, for a year at least, will prevent a recurrence of the dispute, unless the parties have a mind to lose $5,000 each. It is very probable that they will permit their honor to remain wounded, rather than pay such a forfeit.

True Sublimity.—The eloquent and thrilling response of Kossuth to the Sultan's demand, that he should renounce his religion and embrace Mohammedanism, is worthy of a Luther, and of being regarded among those memorable sayings that in times of trial have been uttered by those who have been encouraged and sustained by the unfaltering trust inspired by the Christian faith. *"My answer does not admit of hesitation. Between death and shame the choice can neither be dubious nor difficult.*—Governor of Hungary, and elected to that high place by the confidence of fifteen millions of my countrymen, I know well what I owe to my country even in exile. Even as a private individual, I have an honorable path to pursue. Once governor of a generous country—I leave no other heritage to my children—they shall, at least, bear an unsullied name. *God's will be done. I am prepared to die."*

A Rival to California.—A letter from Paris, says in the province of Leon, Spain, the richest gold ore has been discovered. All the inhabitants of Grenada have left the city for the country; and the sands of the river Dauro, as well as those around the city, are filled with the precious mineral. The monomania of gold digging is general now in Spain; 3000 men were already engaged in washing, digging, and fighting for the acquisition of these unexpected riches.

Murder will Out.—A most horrible affair occurred near Lansing, Michigan, recently, the circumstances of which the "Expounder" of that place relates as follows:—A man named Jenny, who resided alone, having no family, died suddenly in May last. There was strong reason to believe he was poisoned, but suspicion rested upon no one in particular. A few weeks ago a revival of religion took place in the neighborhood, and a young man became conscience-stricken and confessed the murder. He also implicated his own father. He says his father directed him to purchase arsenic, and gave him the money. One day when Jenny was from home, the Spinnings went to Jenny's house, and while the father kept watch outside, the son went in and sprinkled the arsenic on all the food he could find. Jenny took sick a few days after and died. The young man further stated that his father had previously proposed to him to murder Mr. Jenny in another manner, but, from the enormity of the proposed plan, he had refused. It appeared also that a most bitter quarrel had for a long time existed between the elder Spinning and Mr. Jenny. The Spinnings were committed to await the action of the county court in the present month.

New England Industry.—The Bangor Whig states that in the valley of the Blackstone river, from Pawtucket to Millbury, a distance of thirty miles, there are 115 Cotton and Woollen factories, besides six large Machine shops, two large Axe factories, and three extensive Scythe works, giving a total of 126 manufactories. Many of these are very extensive, the largest Woollen Cotton Mill in the United States being among the number.

Profits of the Pacific Steamers.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Sun says that the steamships running between Panama and San Francisco, carry on an average 150 cabin passengers each way at $300 each, and 50 steerage passengers at $150 each, thus realizing $165,000. The expenses do not exceed $55,700, so that the profits of the voyage, in passengers alone, are $109,300.—Add to this the freight, say $8,000, and the total profit amounts to $117,300.

A Ball of Fire.—The New York Globe of Monday morning has the following despatch:

BOSTON, Sunday Noon.

The British brig Alcyone, from Glasgow, arrived here on Saturday—reports off Cape Cod, while the men were aloft reefing the foretopsail, in the middle of a snow storm, a ball of fire, larger than an 18 pound shot, struck the mainmast, and without any unusual noise such as an explosion, the mast was split in four pieces and went overboard with all the yards and rigging attached.—The Alcyone had previously lost her mizen mast.

Disasters on Lake Michigan.—During the past few days, quite a number of disasters have taken place on Lake Michigan.—The schooner Lawrence, having on board 11,000 bushels of wheat, was sunk on the 9th inst., in the Straits of Mackinaw. The schooner Raleigh, of Cleveland, having 10,000 bushels of wheat on board, went ashore on North Manitowoc. Several other, but smaller, losses occurred, by vessels being driven ashore.

Extraordinary Crime in France.—A frightful crime, which never could have happened out of France, and which bespeaks reckless selfishness, morbid feelings, and an utter absence of religion, courage, and morals, has just horrified St. Leu. A rich proprietor, and a *maire* for several years, passionately loved a young girl. The families were, like the parents in "Romeo and Juliet," at war; and they could not agree. But after several years of pressing solicitations, he obtained the hand of his mistress. They were married. A grand party celebrated the wedding and the reconciliation. The happy couple retired. At six in the morning a pistol shot was heard. The husband was found dead in an ante-chamber: the young wife asleep. A letter explained the suicide. It was written evidently before the marriage. He said in it that he had reached the highest point of human felicity, and could not descend. He could not bear to be less loved, or to love less. "I die of happiness."

Quite Popular.—Some of the New York dancing masters have introduced a new cotillion, called the "Kissing Cotillon," the peculiar feature of which is, you kiss the lady as you swing the corners. All the beaux like it, and so do the belles—the dance we mean.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N.W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	5 00	to	5 12
Wheat,	1 10	to	1 16
Rye,	64	to	65
Corn,	55	to	56
Oats,	32	to	40
Beef Cattle,	7 00	to	8 75

Married,

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Mr. JOHN DICKSON, Jr., to Miss MARTHA E., daughter of Col. Alexander Campbell—both of Strabau township.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. MICHAEL B. ORNER, to Miss SUSANNA SMITH—both of Menallen township.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Smith, of York, Rev. H. EHRHART, M. D., of Cumberland county, to Miss ISABELLA STALLY, of Heidlersburg, Adams county.

Died,

At the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Ranson, near Charlestown, Va. on Sunday evening the 21st inst., Mrs. AMELIA C. RANSON, wife of Geo. Wm. Ranson, Esq. of that county, and daughter of Mrs. Wimott, of this borough, in the 53d year of her age.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday last, Mrs. LUCRETIA GILLESPIE, wife of Mr Wm Gillespie, jr. formerly of Gettysburg, and late of Pittsburg.

At Baltimore, on the same day, after a lingering illness of five months, Miss RACHEL KERR, in the 28th year of her age.

On the 22d inst. Mrs. EVA BYERS, widow of the late Gabriel Byers, of this county, aged about [illegible] years.

On the 15th inst. Mr. JACOB KUHN, of Union township, aged about 45 years.

On the 15th inst. at the residence of Mr George Heagy, in this county, Mrs. MARGARETTA SNOLL, in the 51st year of her age.

On the 19th inst., Miss MARY SNIDER, of Huntington township, in the 62d year of her age.

On the 21st inst. at the residence of Mr. Jacob Smith, in Conowago township, Mr. ALEXANDER ROBINSON, aged about 45 years.

At Petersburg (Y. S.) on the 13th inst. JAMES BALL, infant son of Rev. Henry Aurand, aged [illegible] months.

Good News for Housekeepers.—Coffee, which has been bringing an enormous price the last two or three months, has fallen, within a few days, to its old value. In New York, early in February, the wholesale price was 14½ cents; and last week it was *eight* cents; a difference of 6½ cents per pound!

Mexican Railroad.—A project for building a railroad from Vera Cruz through the city of Mexico to San Juan, on the Pacific, had been adopted by the Mexican Congress, and Mexican capitalists, the papers there say, are ready to take the stock.

Marseilles Quilts,

A VERY handsome assortment, for sale by
April 29. GEO. ARNOLD.

NOTICE.

THE first and final account of JOHN HOOVER, Assignee of the estate and effects of WILLIAM TROSTLE, has been filed in this office, and the Court has appointed *Tuesday the 4th day of June next*, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, for the hearing and confirmation of said account.

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, April 29, 1850. 3t

Gettysburg Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the GETTYSBURG WATER COMPANY, that an Election for FIVE MANAGERS of said Company will be held at the public house of GEO. W. M'CLELLAN, in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 6th of May next*, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

D. M'CONAUGHY, *Sec'y.*
April 29. td

SAFES.

GAYLER'S

SALAMANDER SAFES,

Warranted Fire and Thief Proof, and Free from Dampness.

THESE SAFES possess every qualification to render them proof against the action of fire or thieves, and of sufficient strength to endure a fall from any story of a burning building. They are made of wrought iron, being kneed, riveted and welded together, and lined with a perfect non conducting fire-proof mineral composition, no wood being used in their construction as in the majority of safes sold by other makers. The doors of GAYLER'S Safes are secured with his THIEF DETECTOR and ANTI-GUNPOWDER LOCK, which precludes the possibility of picking or blowing them open with gunpowder. Over TWO HUNDRED of these Safes have been exposed in accidental fire to the most intense heat, in many instances remaining in the burning ruins for several days, and at no time have they ever been known to fail in preserving their contents.

The public are invited to call at the BRANCH DEPOT, NO. 10 EXCHANGE PLACE, PHILADELPHIA, near Dock street, and examine the numerous testimonials in favor of GAYLER'S SAFES, also the large assortment on hand for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

JOHN L. PIPER, *Agent.*

P. S.—Also for sale low, new and second-hand Safes of other makers, which have been taken in part payment for Gayler's Salamanders.
April 29. 3m

LARD OIL,

A SUPERIOR article, for sale by
April 29 GEO. ARNOLD.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THIS establishment will now be carried on by T. WARREN & SON, who take pleasure in being able to announce to their friends and the public generally that they have constantly on hand a very great variety of

HOLLOWARE & STOVES,

including Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c.; Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAY.

To Farmers they would say, they have on hand an excellent assortment of

Farming Implements,

consisting of the renowned Seyler Ploughs. Woodcock's & Witherow's, D. Warren's Patent Windmill, Straw-cutters, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on by the best of workmen. They will still carry on the

BOOT & SHOE Shop, in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞All of the above mentioned articles, with a great many others not named, will be furnished as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else.

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, April 22. tf

STEWARD WANTED.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the subscribers, until *Saturday the 4th of May next*, from applicants to serve as STEWARD AT THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY in this place. Proposals can be left with either of the undersigned, from whom any requisite information can be obtained.

BENJAMIN KELLER,
GEO. SHRYOCK, } *Comm.*
D. GILBERT,
Gettysburg, April 22. td

For the Gentlemen.

LEGHORN and PALM LEAF HATS, new style, the cheapest in town, at
April 22. ABM ARNOLD'S.

Washington Independent Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of Moses Smith, in Cashtown, on *Monday the 6th of May next*, at 10 o'clock precisely, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

N. B. There will be on that day an Election for non-commissioned Officers.

By order of the Captain.
April 22. GEO. D. EYSTER, O. S.

Marion Rangers!

YOU will meet for parade and drill at the public house of Wm. G. Eicholtz, in Middletown, Butler township, on *Monday the 6th of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely; at which time and place, there will also be a Court of Appeal held.

By order of the Captain.
April 22. AARON WISLER, O. S.

A GENERAL assortment of articles for Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, such as CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, DRILLING, SATIN and other VESTINGS, for the approaching season, at the JEW'S CORNER.
April 22. tf

NEW GOODS,

AT THE OLD STAND.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received, and is now opening, as LARGE A STOCK OF

as has been offered to the public at any time, comprising every variety of STAPLE and FANCY ARTICLES. He deems it unnecessary to name articles, as the assortment is complete, and will be sold as LOW as any other establishment in the place can sell the same articles.

☞The LADIES' attention is invited to a large variety of *FANCY DRESS GOODS.* Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.
April 1. tf

CITRONS—an excellent article for Cakes, and other purposes, just received and for sale by
WM W HAMERSLY.
March [illegible] tf

FRESH ARRIVAL!

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

WM. W. HAMERSLY

HAS returned from the City with an increased and well selected assortment of GROCERIES of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, Rice, Spices, Salt, &c., &c., which he will sell at prices that can't be beat any where. Also, the fullest and best assortment of QUEENSWARE, ever opened in this market, to which he invites the attention of purchasers, as also to the large assortment of Goods of almost infinite variety, with the assurance that they cannot be beat, either in quality, variety or cheapness. ☞Remember, the place to secure Bargains is at HAMERSLY'S,

Northwest Corner of the Diamond.
April 8. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION

And Greater Inducements than ever, at the Dry Goods Emporium of

A. B. KURTZ,

S. E. CORNER CENTRE SQUARE, GETTYSBURG.

THE undersigned has just received, and in store, a very large and superior stock of

Dry Goods, both Fancy and Staple,

suitable for the coming seasons. Having purchased our stock on advantageous terms, we are prepared and determined to sell them at VERY GREAT BARGAINS. Our stock, on examination, will be found to contain all that is new and fashionable, comprising a general variety of

Ladies' Dress Silks, Cashmeres, Alpaccas,
Mous' de Laines, plain and figured,
Linen Lustre, do.
Merinoes, Bombazines, Ginghams,
Mourning, French & Domestic Calicoes,
&c. &c. Also, a full and complete variety of
Gentlemen's Cloths, Cassimeres, & Vestings, &c. &c.

In a word, suffice it to say, that we have on hand a full and complete stock, which we shall take pleasure in exhibiting to all who may call. At the same time would return sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed.

A. B. KURTZ.
April 1. 3m

☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Clothing Emporium.

A GENERAL assortment of *READY-MADE CLOTHING*, for Gentlemen and Boys. A complete suit, Coat, Pants and Vest, from $1 50 to $30, at the always cheap JEW'S CORNER.
April 22. tf

TABLE CUTLERY.

A FULL and excellent assortment of Common and superior TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS, &c., for sale at HAMERSLY'S.

KELLER KURTZ has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Brother's Nonpareil Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO, to which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.
April 1. tf

Family Groceries,

A GENERAL assortment always on hand and for sale by ABM ARNOLD.
April 22. tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

AN Extraordinary Supply.—Persons needing Summer Clothing, can be supplied at unusual low prices at SAMSON'S.

Ham and Bacon.

A PRIME article of BACON, HAMS, SHOULDERS, &c., just received and for sale at
April 8. HAMERSLY'S.

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries, first quality. ☞Call and get them at KURTZ's Cheap Corner. April 1.

For the Ladies.

FLORENCE and FANCY BRAID BONNETS, just received, and for sale cheap, at
April 22. ABM ARNOLD'S.

☞The Ladies' Attention

IS respectfully invited to a large assortment of very superior PLAIN, CHANGEABLE and FIGURED SILKS. ☞FANCY ALPACCAS, LAWNS, &c. &c. *very Cheap.*
April 1. GEO. ARNOLD.

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at
March 18. SAMSON'S.

CRACKERS, of various kinds, such as Boston, Navy, Water, Butter, Sugar, Soda and Dyspepsia Crackers, for sale at HAMERSLY'S Variety Store.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large lot of **Carpeting,** very cheap.
April 1. GEO. ARNOLD.

COD FISH—a prime article—for sale at HAMERSLY'S. Also, No. 1 Mackerel, Scotch Herrings, Crackers of various kinds, Cheese, &c. &c. April 8.

WATER COOLERS—an excellent article for cooling water for family use in warm weather, for sale by WM. W. HAMERSLY.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale cheap at SAMSON'S.

GUM SHOES.

A large lot first-rate Gum Shoes just arrived ☞Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

GENTLEMEN who may need a Superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT, can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at SAMSON'S.

WHITE WHEAT FLOUR—also a good article of Family Flour, white and yellow Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Feed, &c.—a full assortment—for sale by W. W. HAMERSLY.

SAMSON

HAS a few more of those TRAVELLING TRUNKS & CARPET BAGS left.—Those who need the article would do well to call soon.
March 18.

LAWNS, a new article, not to be surpassed in pattern, quality, or for cheapness, for sale at the Cheap Store of ABM ARNOLD.
April 22 tf

FRESH ORANGES & LEMONS—a large supply, and superior quality, just opened at HAMERSLY'S.

CALL! CALL! CALL! at SAMSON'S Clothing Store, and see a lot of the cheapest VESTS of every description that you ever did see.
March 18.

CEDAR WARE, such as Tubs, Buckets, &c. Also, Baskets, Toys, Rugs, Mats, &c. for sale at HAMERSLY'S.

Plain Questions & Sober Answers.

Who is the Cheap Bookseller?	Kurtz.
Who has the largest stock of Books?	Kurtz.
Who sells Books the cheapest?	Kurtz.
Who sells School Books the cheapest?	Kurtz.
Who receives the late publications?	Kurtz.
Who is always ready to order Books?	Kurtz.
Who has the largest stock of Stationery?	Kurtz.
Who sells Stationery the cheapest?	Kurtz.
Who sells Paper at 12½, 15, 18, 25 per q?	Kurtz.
Who sells the best Ink?	Kurtz.
Who sells Note Paper cheap?	Kurtz.
Who sells Envelopes the cheapest?	Kurtz.
Who has the best lot of Steel Pens?	Kurtz.
Who has a large variety of Fancy Goods?	Kurtz.
Who sells all kinds of Goods in his line?	

☞CHEAP KURTZ.
☞Call at South East Corner of Centre Square.
April 1. tf

MACKEREL,
SHAD,
CODFISH,
SALMON,
HERRINGS,
PORK,
HAMS AND SIDES,
SHOULDERS
LARD AND CHEESE

Constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & Co.
Market Street Wharf,
PHILADELPHIA.
March [illegible] 6m

☞**Look and Save your Money!**

NEW & BEAUTIFUL

SPRING GOODS.

D. MIDDLECOFF

HAS just opened, and is now prepared to offer for sale, one of the best selected and richest assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to this Town, comprising a general variety of

Fashionable Dress Goods, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,

of the newest style, and pattern, *too numerous to insert*—to which he begs to invite the attention of his friends and the public—feeling confident that his goods will compare favorably, both in quality and price, with any brought to the country this season. Also, a fresh supply of

Groceries and Queensware, very cheap.
Chambersburg street, April 1. tf

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.

IT is singular, and yet true, how the JEW ARNOLD can sell his GOODS of all kinds so much CHEAPER than his neighbors; and yet, when the truth is known, that he purchases entirely for CASH, the question is soon solved.—*Call and test the truth of the universal saying, and save your money!* Quick sales and small profits is the motto at the cheap *JEW CORNER* of
April 22. ABM ARNOLD.

CONFECTIONS.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS just opened a variety of choice CONFECTIONS, composing the following choice varieties of FRENCH CANDIES, to wit: Bon Bons, Sugar Almonds, Preserved Plumbs, Jelly Cakes, Portuguese Drops, Comfits, &c.; also, the following MEDIUM QUALITIES: Cream, Lemon, Vanilla, Horehound, Sour Drops, Mint do., Chocolate do., Mint in Twist, Nuga Candy, Cocoa do., Cinnamon do., Almond do., &c. &c.; with all the usual varieties of COMMON CANDIES; also Ground Nuts, Cream do, Pecan do., English Walnuts, Filberts, Almonds; with choice Raisins, at 18¾ cents per lb; Prunes at 25 cents; Figs, fresh and best quality, at 25 cents; Citrons, at 31 cents; Oranges, &c. &c.
April 1. tf

NEW GOODS

AT THE STORE OF THE

TWO EXTREMES.

PLEASE call and examine the largest stock of HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, that has ever been kept in the place—embracing every variety of New Fashion, Style, &c., and sold at reduced prices.

Straw and Leghorn Hats,

also on hand. The Store providing for the two extremes is at the old stand, two doors below the Post Office. Preparations have been made for a large Spring and Summer business.

WM. W. PAXTON.
April 8. tf

KURTZ

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Florence Braid BONNETS,
Colored Chip do.
Misses' Mixed Braid do.
China Pearl do.
Fine Lace do.
Aldebraide & Jenny Lind do.
Chip and Straw do.

ALSO—A VARIETY OF

Palm, Leghorn, & Straw Hats,

which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
April 1. 6t

Glass Ware, Plain & Fancy.

W. W. HAMERSLY invites the attention of the Ladies to his superior assortment of GLASS WARE, warranted to be of genuine Eastern manufacture, and embracing plain and fancy Fruit Dishes, Preserve and Butter Dishes, Tumblers, of best ground Glass, &c. ☞Call and see the assortment. [April 8.]

NOTICE.

Estate of George Himes, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE HIMES, late of New Oxford, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same place, they hereby give notice to all those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM D. HIMES, } *Ex'rs.*
ALEX'R S. HIMES,
April 15. 6t

Fare Reduced to $2!

From Gettysburg to Hagerstown, by the direct Mail Road.

☞Passengers may rely on being carried safely and no mistake.

GEORGE RIDER.
March 25. 1m

DR. D. HORNER

HAS removed his Office to the building one door west of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, in Chambersburg street, and nearly opposite the English Lutheran Church.
April 1. 4t

NOTICE.

Estate of David Shunk, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of DAVID SHUNK, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HOUGHTELIN, } *Ex'rs.*
ELIZABETH SHUNK,
April 8. 6t

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns.—The house has been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.
Oct. [illegible] tf

STONE and EARTHEN WARE, of all kinds, for sale by HAMERSLY.

NEW HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store,

in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Cross-cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full, and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.
Sept. 17. tf

NEW GOODS.

ALL who want GOOD & CHEAP GOODS, call at *STEVENSON'S*, who, having just returned from the City with a full supply, is prepared and willing to sell

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Queensware,

at a SMALLER ADVANCE ON COST than ever heretofore sold in this County. The attention of purchasers is particularly invited to the quality, and *astonishingly low prices* of his Groceries and Dry Goods. ☞Call and see the Goods—hear the prices—and be convinced that competition would be useless, as goods cannot be sold lower without loss. ☞Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOHN M. STEVENSON.
April 1. tf

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE Manufacture of Iron and Steel, in all its various branches, including a description of Wood-cutting, Coal-digging, and the burning of Charcoal and Coal; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of Blast Furnaces, &c., by Frederick Overman, Mining Engineer, with 140 wood engravings, at $5. We have also just received Lynch's Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, with numerous maps and illustrations, at $2.75. The American Fruit Culturist, with directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees in the nursery, orchard and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties, by John J. Thomas—embellished with 300 accurate figures. Price $1.50.—The Whig Almanac for 1850, a useful document for every person, only 12½ cents. The Southern Harmony, price 75 cents.

☞New Music, a fresh supply. Any music not included in our assortment will be promptly ordered.

All the late standard and miscellaneous as well as CHEAP publications, received regularly as issued from the press.

Blank Books of all kinds, including Ledgers, Day Books and all the various books used in the counting room.

Port Folios, Letter Paper, by the quire or ream, at very low prices, Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Letter and Note Envelopes, in great variety, and all the various articles of stationery at the most reasonable cash prices. Remember the Cheap Book Store, South East Corner Centre Square.

KELLER KURTZ.
Gettysburg, Jan. 28. tf

☞LOOK HERE!

JUST returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with the largest and best selected stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every description, ever offered in the County, and a *little Cheaper* than any other establishment dare to sell them. To be convinced of this fact, please call at the ONE PRICE Clothing and Variety Store of MARCUS SAMSON, immediately opposite the Bank.
March 18. tf

FOR THE LADIES.

A. B. KURTZ has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous Lady Customers, that he has now in store, a large and fashionable assortment of

GOODS,

which he now offers for their examination. With a desire to please all, he earnestly solicits a continuance of their patronage and favors.
April 1. 6t

JUST RECEIVED,

ALPACAS, assorted colors, Linen Lustres, Bombazines, Embroidered Cashmeres, together with a splendid assortment of Fancy and Plain SILKS, all suitable for the season; the cheapest ever offered in Gettysburg. He invites the Ladies to call and examine his stock, as he feels satisfied that no house in the Borough can offer the same inducements to the ladies as is offered at the Cheap Corner of ABM ARNOLD.
April 22. tf

To Justices of the Peace.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the newly elected Justices of the Peace, that he has just received

Binns' Justice, or Magistrate's Daily Companion,

containing a treatise on the office and duties of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, including all the required forms of process and docket entries, by Jno. Binns, third edition, revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged by F. C. Brightly; also, Dunlop's Digest, late edition; Graydon's Forms; with a large variety of Blank Books, many of them suitable for Justices' Dockets. The above works for sale by

KELLER KURTZ,
S. E. Corner Centre Square.
April 1. tf

Turnpike Dividend.

MARCH 25, 1850.—The President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a dividend of *ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE* of the capital stock, to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the third day of April inst.—at Gettysburg by GEORGE SWOPE, and at York by

PHILIP SMYSER, *Treasurer.*
April 8. 3t

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS!

THE public are hereby notified that I have purchased the right of introducing Henry Flinchbaugh's

Patent Self-tightening Bush

for mill spindles—for the counties of Adams, Franklin and Cumberland—and that I am prepared to introduce this improvement into all the mills of said counties, where owners may desire the same. Any mill owner wishing to have the improvement, will be attended to by directing a line to the subscriber, residing near Chambersburg, Pa.

UPTON E. HENDERSON.
March [illegible]

REMARKS of MR. SMYSER,

In the House of Representatives, Friday, April 19th, 1850.

The 31st section of the General Appropriation Bill, appropriating $300,000 for the completion of the North Branch canal, being under consideration,

Mr. SMYSER said—Mr. Speaker: We have just had a most glowing description from the gentleman from Luzerne, (Mr. CONYNGHAM,) of the wealth and resources of the country through which this improvement passes, coupled with the most sanguine, and I may say, without intending any disrespect, extravagant auguries as to the influence it is to exert on the financial prosperity of the Commonwealth; and a strong and urgent appeal has been made to us to grant the $300,000 asked in this bill, in order to promote the prosperity of that region of country, and as a revenue measure for the State. Could I persuade myself that one half of the glowing anticipations of the gentleman from Luzerne, to whom I always listen with the respect and attention due to his high character and eminent talents, would be realized, I would almost be persuaded to vote for this appropriation. But, sir, we are admonished by experience to distrust the flattering illusions of Hope, and to receive with allowance, the delusive phantoms which self interest conjures up before the fancies of its votaries.

Looking at the present financial condition of this Commonwealth, I cannot, consistently with the duty I owe to her tax-ridden citizens, vote to add still further to the weight of the burthen that is upon them, by granting this appropriation.

Sir, my constituents have no direct interest in this improvement. Two thirds of the counties of the State have none. We are already groaning under a debt of forty millions of dollars, and the grinding taxation necessary to meet the interest thereon and maintain inviolate the plighted faith of the Commonwealth. To us the canals and railroads of the State, for the construction of which this enormous debt was contracted, are no benefit. They are a positive injury, for reasons which will readily occur to every one who hears me. Whilst the value of property in the counties through which they pass, has been in many cases quadrupled, with us it has been depreciated, whilst our property is taxed in almost every conceivable form to pay for improvements that tend to diminish its value. And now, sir, when there is at last a prospect of this heavy and unjust burthen being in some measure alleviated, by the annual application of a surplus in the Treasury towards the reduction of that debt, we are called upon to divert that surplus from a purpose so desired by the people, and appropriate it to new and further improvements, in a remote quarter of the State. In the name of my suffering constituents, I protest against such injustice to them!

They have hitherto borne cheerfully the burthens imposed on them, in the cheering hope that a time might come when the taxes, tolls, and other sources of revenue, would leave a surplus to go towards the payment of the debt. They have been willing to make any sacrifice to maintain the honor of the State untarnished and her faith inviolate. What, think you, will be their feelings when they are told that that balance, instead of being applied to such a purpose, is to be recklessly squandered in new improvements, for the benefit of a particular section of the State only? Is this right? Is it politic? Is it just?

But, sir, the specific appropriation asked for in this bill is unnecessary, because the thirty-fifth section of the act of 10th April, 1849, (Pamphlet laws page 642,) already gives to this improvement all the surplus monies that after the 15th of August in every year, shall remain in the Treasury after meeting the interest on the State debt and other necessary appropriations. Under this act the North Branch already has had appropriated to it $150,000 for the year ending the 15th of August next: of which about $30,000 only has been drawn out and expended, leaving an undrawn balance of $120,000 still applicable to this work; and they will be entitled to whatever surplus may remain in the Treasury on the 15th of August next, in addition; and so on every year, until the canal is finished to the State line. When we thus gave them all we had, surely we had no right to anticipate a demand for more. I say nothing now of the policy of passing that law. I had no hand in passing it. Had I been a member of the Legislature when it passed, I should have probably voted against it, and demanded that our surplus means should be all carefully husbanded, and faithfully applied to the payment of our debt and the reduction of our taxes; not, sir, from any unfriendly feeling toward this improvement, or the section of the State through which it passes, for which I entertain the most cordial and friendly feelings; but from a sense of the more pressing duty I owe to my immediate constituents. But, sir, that question is not now before us. The law is on our Statute book, and we have only to obey its requisitions.

This I stand prepared and willing to do. I say to the friends of the North Branch canal, "carry on your improvements until the 15th of August next with the $120,000 yet at your command. Then, if there is any balance in the Treasury, drain it empty, as under the law, you have a right to do; but when we thus proffer you all, in Heaven's name don't ask us to give it to you in advance, when there may by possibility be no surplus, and when we have to create a new debt by borrowing the money to pay you!"

Let us not be told that this bill authorizes no loan for any such objects. Suppose we now appropriate this money, and it is drawn out of the treasury on the 1st of June; and suppose that on the 15th of August, it should be found that what was left was not sufficient to meet the interest and the other appropriations; the result is obvious and inevitable. Either other appropriations must fail, the State be dishonored by a failure to meet her interest, or a loan must be resorted to. And what will this be but the creation of a new debt for the erection of new improvements, when we are staggering beneath the heavy load of the present?

But are we told there is no danger of this; that there will certainly be a surplus on the 15th of August for exceeding the $300,000 now proposed to be drawn out—The best answer to this is, that if the friends of this improvement were confident that this would be the case, desirous as they are to finish it as soon as possible, they would not be so anxious to effect an exchange by which they must lose the interest.

The advantage to be derived from coming into the receipt of the money on the 1st of June instead of the 15th of August, a difference of two months and a half only, can not be the inducement for so unprofitable an exchange. If they were out of funds for the present prosecution of the work, it might be so. But we are to remember that they have yet $120,000 of last year's appropriation unexpended, sufficient certainly to carry on the work until, or nearly until, the time when, under the law, as it is, they would be again entitled to draw. Why not, then, wait patiently and abide the operation of the law which, with so much importunity, they wrung from the last Legislature?—There is, there must be, more in this than meets the eye.

But, sir, I have another objection to this appropriation. In the year 1842 the State, finding the present and prospective condition of her finances such that she was unable to prosecute to completion this and the Erie canal, passed two laws, giving them each to companies, on condition that they would complete them in a certain time, reserving to the Commonwealth the right to resume them at any time after 1887, on condition of repaying to the companies the cost of their completion with seven per cent. interest, and deducting therefrom the amount of dividends declared and received by the stockholders. At this time there had been expended on the North Branch canal, including damages and interest, the sum of nearly $4,000,000; and, according to the report and estimate of William B. Foster, Esq., a distinguished engineer, it would have required $1,106,037 to complete it from the mouth of the Lackawanna to the New York State line in Athens township, Bradford county. It will thus be seen that the opportunity was offered to the inhabitants of Northern Pennsylvania, to appropriate to themselves $4,000,000 already expended by the State on condition of their investing and expending only a little over one million.

Under this, certainly very liberal grant, the citizens of North Western Pennsylvania, proceeded to organize a company, in compliance with the terms of the law, and completed the Erie canal. True, they had not the money to invest in it. But they went to work on it themselves; shouldered their picks and spades and shovels; put in their own labor and sweat and toil, in lieu of money; pushed on the work with enterprise and judgment; and succeeded, as judgment and enterprise always will succeed, in accomplishing their work. Their canal is now in successful operation, without its costing the State one additional dollar. They have never asked for any.

A feeble attempt seems to have been made to accomplish the same result in relation to the North branch. A company was organized. $150,000 of the stock was taken by the citizens of the country adjacent. The residue, about $900,000, they suffered to fall into the hands of New York "fancy" men and speculators, who, failing to pay, the enterprise was abandoned, and has never been resumed nor attempted to be resumed.

Now, sir, one of the two conclusions is inevitable. Either this work does not promise the realization of the golden harvest when completed, which we are now so confidently promised, or the people of that region have manifested such a want of perseverance and enterprise, as not to entitle them, with a very good grace, to invoke the aid of the Legislature again. But the latter supposition does them injustice. They are intelligent, industrious, enterprising people, rich in all the elements of social greatness and individual worth; and they never would have abandoned so promising an enterprize, commenced under such favorable auspices—they never would have suffered the stock to be monopolized by foreign speculators—and these foreign speculators never would have relinquished the undertaking;—had it really promised to yield as rich returns as we are now assured it will.

The interest they have, and the anxiety they must naturally feel in favor of this enterprise, have doubtless induced its advocates to exaggerate its advantages and value even to themselves. Instances of such self-deception are by no means rare; and I can only suppose that my friend from Luzerne, with all his uprightness of character, integrity of motive, and weight of talent, which have so eminently won the respect and affection of the members of this body, is not an exception to this general, I might almost say, universal law.

I do not at all doubt that the early completion of this work, would be an advantage, probably a very great one, to the people of the Northern counties of Pennsylvania. Nor have I any objections to seeing them flourishing and prosperous. On the contrary, I shall rejoice in whatever will promote their happiness and welfare. I desire to see them great, wealthy and happy, and will ever be ready, as far as duty will permit, to contribute to render them so. But, sir, they do not ask, they have no right to ask me to vote the money of my constituents to them, for the advancement of ends so interesting and desirable. However well inclined to serve them, they know that I could not, dare not, do so; and when they come and ask it of me on other grounds—on the ground that it would bring additional revenue into the common treasury, more than equivalent to the cost;—when they ask it of me as a revenue measure, through their representatives on this floor—I am constrained to pause—I am justified in inquiring into the grounds for such a position: and, sir, when I recall the lessons of experience in similar cases—when I recollect the past history of this improvement to which I have only alluded—and when I look at the condition of our fiscal affairs, and then turn my eye on my own oppressed, and tax-laden constituents—I find in them all sufficient cause to justify and require me to withhold my assent to this specific appropriation, and turn its advocates over to the very large and ample provision already made in their favor, by the law of 1849.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Isaac Schaeffer, a worthy citizen of Richmond township, Berks county, died on the 6th inst., from the effects of a wound received while at work with a Threshing Machine, on the 22d ult. His left hand was caught in the machine, the middle finger torn off, and the hand otherwise lacerated. Several days afterwards, he was seized with the lockjaw, and died. He was in the 50th year of his age.

Jonathan Little.—The Huntingdon (Pa.) Journal, of the 16th inst states that Jonathan Little, who was indicted for an attempt to abduct a colored man as a slave, has been released. Evidence was produced to show that the man was really a slave, and that Little had a perfect right to take him. The prosecution was abandoned

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 29th, 1850.

TO PRINTERS.

☞ We have for sale at this office, a Smith Press, on which the "Sentinel" was printed before its enlargement. It is in first-rate order, and will be sold cheap for *Cash*.—The platen is 21 by 30.

☞ Our attentive Representatives at Harrisburg, Messrs. SADLER and SMYSER, will accept our thanks for numerous favors during the session.

☞ But little of interest is expected to be transacted in the U. S. Senate, until the return of the six Senators who accompanied the remains of Mr. Calhoun to S. Carolina.

☞ The bill providing for the election of Prosecuting Attorneys by the people, has passed both branches of the Legislature by large majorities. We shall have quite a number of officers to elect next fall—Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, Surveyor General, Deputy Surveyors, Prosecuting Attorneys, &c. and also to vote yea or nay upon the amendment of the Constitution in regard to Judges.

North Branch Canal.

In the Appropriation bill, which has been before the Legislature, there was a section appropriating $300,000 towards the completion of the North Branch Canal. This section gave rise to considerable debate; and after a long discussion, it was negatived by a vote of yeas 44, nays 49. Our representative, Mr. SMYSER, made an able speech in opposition to it—which we copy into our columns to-day.

A section was finally agreed to, appropriating $250,000 to this work, with a proviso that it shall not increase the State debt; and if, in the opinion of the Treasurer and Auditor General, this amount cannot be spared, after paying the interest on the State debt, providing means for the support of the government, and to keep the public improvements in repair, then the appropriation, or a part thereof, may be withheld.

Treaty with England.

In a following column will be found a sketch of the Treaty just formed between the U. States and England, which, it will be observed, is very favorable to this country, and speaks well for the diplomatic talent of those who have the management of our affairs.

☞ The Hon. JOHN NORVELL, U. S. District Attorney for Michigan, died at his residence in Detroit, on Wednesday last.—Mr. N. was the father of Mrs. Miller whose disappearance lately, by elopement, has been involved in mystery. He had been to Washington, and various parts of the country, in search of her, and arrived at home on the 21st in bad health, and died on the 23d.

☞ A severe fire took place in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, at the corner of Thirteenth and Fitzwater streets, which, before it was subdued, destroyed 20 houses, occupied by poor weavers. The occupants were entirely burnt out, and lost almost everything they had. Many of the houses destroyed, lodged some three or four families.

☞ A small child of a colored man, named Bennett, at Harrisburg, died suddenly on Thursday last. It had "jumped the rope" 250 times successively, by which it became heated, then drank cold water, and immediately expired. Another child there lies dangerously ill from the same cause.

The California Fever.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer of April 11.

For several weeks past our city has been filled to overflowing with emigrants to the land of gold.

Every steamboat that arrives from below is filled to repletion with the hardy adventurers, whilst quite a number come across the country, bringing their teams and equipments with them.

Immense numbers, we understand, are already congregated at St. Joseph, Independence, and other points on the river above, but especially at the two former, which are the chief outfitting points.

Those who are most conversant with the subject, estimate that the number who will cross the plains this spring will, at a moderate calculation, be at least double as great as that of the last spring. An immense emigration will go from this State alone.

From many of the counties we learn that at least one-fourth of the adult male population are preparing to go, and many of them with their families.

As an evidence of the extent of the operations of some of the adventurers, we are credibly informed that one gentleman will take out 1,000 milch cows, 500 oxen, a number of mules, 60 men, and 8 families. Another will take property and cash to the amount of $75,000. The excitement and the rage of immigration, all over the West, and especially in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, greatly transcends anything of the kind before known in this country.

English and American Diplomatists.—A leading article in the London English Herald, recommends a reduction in the salaries of English foreign ambassadors, and especially a reduction in Sir Henry Bulwer's salary, the minister to the U. S. That gentleman now receives £4,500 per annum, and £500 for house rent. The Herald advises the government to knock off £1,000, and remarks that even £4,000 would be a liberal allowance for an English envoy to a "Model Republic." The Herald argues that the American government pays small salaries, and yet the work of the government is well done; and it asks: "Where is the commercial treaty in which the Americans have been outwitted? where is the negotiation in which they have not ably, intelligibly and usefully maintained their rights? The American Jeffersons, Adamses, Monroes, Pinckneys, Randolphs, Pickerings, Clays, and others, held fast their ground in the last generation against the most able statesmen and diplomatists of England and France."

Fly Trap.—A patent was granted at Washington last week, to a man in Massachusetts, for a trap for catching flies

Daniel M. Smyser, Esq.

The recent speech of this gentleman, in the House of Representatives of this State, in favor of an elective Judiciary, is a luminous exposition of that subject. It will confirm his reputation as a learned lawyer and a statesman of broad and liberal views. It clearly evinces, too, his fine scholarship. Whatever may be the diversity of opinions as to the measure itself, all must admit that in his speech Mr. SMYSER has said and well said all that could be spoken in favor of the proposed change in the Judiciary system of this State. The reputation of Pennsylvania cannot but be enhanced by sending such men to represent us in our State and National councils.—*Lancaster Union.*

Banks.

The Legislature has passed a general banking act, regulating the Banks of the State that shall hereafter be chartered and re-chartered. By this law the liability principle is extended to all issues of banks; all foreign notes, or the notes of other States under the denomination of $10, are excluded from circulation in the commonwealth; the directors are made personally liable for the deposites and other debts, in case of the fraudulent insolvency of banks; cashiers are required to give bond to the amount of one-fifth of the capital, when it is $200,000 and under; in one-eighth when it is between $200,000 and $500,000; and in one-tenth where it is over $500,000, and not exceeding $1,000,000. The extent of the term for which each bank shall be chartered is 15 years. Banks can be chartered for a less period, but none for a greater, in the aggregate.

Dreadful Accident.—On Wednesday last, as a young man named Henry Jurions, a rope-maker, of York, Pa., was returning home in a trading-wagon, on the Brogue road, he met with a frightful accident. Mr. Valentine Gable was engaged near his house in felling a tree, and Jurions was not seen approaching until he had reached within a few yards of the spot and the tree had commenced falling. It struck the wagon directly over his head, passing over his face, crushed both his thighs in an awful manner, driving one of the bones of his leg into the seat on which he was sitting. His recovery is considered doubtful.

Sacrilege.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Germantown, was entered on Sunday night last, and robbed of the pulpit bible and carpet. Access was gained through a window. The perpetrator of so mean and unnatural a crime, got but little to satisfy his wicked propensity.

☞ It is stated that the recent session of the Legislature of Ohio chartered fifty companies for the construction of plank roads.

☞ The Board of School Directors in Carlisle have organized a *Normal School* in that borough, for the purpose of qualifying School Teachers for their profession.—The Rev. J. A. Davinney, at present Principal of the Grammar School of Dickinson College, and Mr. Batt, Principal of the Male High School of Carlisle, have been appointed the Professors.

☞ A serious fire took place on Wednesday night, among the wholesale stores in Front street, New York, and property was destroyed to the amount of $50,000.

☞ Thomas H. Taly, an Englishman, shot himself in New York on Wednesday, on account of jealousy of his handsome young wife. In his bosom was found a gold locket containing a likeness of his wife, and he left on the table a note directed to her.

☞ Col. Benton has requested the District Attorney, at Washington, to institute criminal proceedings against Mr. Foote, for having drawn a pistol at him.

☞ The "PROTESTANT DEACONESSES," located at Pittsburg, have been incorporated by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The object of their organization is to relieve the sick, help the poor, and so on, making a sort of Protestant Sisters of Charity. The deaconesses belong to the Lutheran denomination.

American Soldiers.

Sound sense and plain truth distinguish the annexed article, copied from the editorial column of the Richmond Republican:

It is a fact that, while Hungarian and other refugees are invited to settle on American land, and while Senators of the United States contend which shall go farthest in voting farms to the soldiers of other countries, the widows of officers and soldiers of the United States Army are not entitled to a picayune in silver, or an acre of land from that government in whose service their husbands and fathers toiled, fought and died, unless perchance they died on the field of battle.

Why living foreigners should be entitled to greater sympathy from the American Government than living American women who are the survivors and representatives of brave American soldiers, is a question which we confess ourselves unable to answer. The Good Book has emphatically declared, and every wise and generous heart will endorse the declaration, "He who provideth not for his own is worse than an infidel." We are willing and desirous to provide a refuge for the oppressed sons of liberty from every clime, but justice, nature, gratitude and wisdom all dictate that we should first do justice to those of our own family.

The mere circumstance that an officer or soldier dies on the field of battle, constitutes no evidence of peculiar merit nor exclusive claim upon the gratitude of the government. Washington, Greene, Hamilton, and other illustrious heroes, survived the Revolution; Generals Scott, Jackson, Harrison, and others—Commodores Hull, Perry, Decatur, Porter, McDonough, and nearly every other illustrious naval commander, survived the last war with England; Taylor, Scott, Worth, Wool, and a host of other military heroes, passed unscathed through the wars of Florida and Mexico. What sense or justice is there in a rule which would deprive the widows of such men of a pension upon their death, simply because they were not cut down by a sword or slain by a bullet?

A Tall Chimney.—The Cambridge Chronicle states that the New England Glass Company have commenced laying the foundation for a tall chimney, which they are about to build for the glass works in East Cambridge. It is to be about 30 feet square at the base, and carried up to the height of 240 feet—20 feet higher than the Bunker Hill monument. Flues under ground are to connect their various furnaces with this chimney, thus making it do all the smoking of their immense establishment

☞ The news by the last steamer, which arrived on the 20th, has occasioned some rise in Breadstuffs, as will be seen by Price Current. Another steamer is now due.

☞ The Senate of this State passed on the 24th inst. a bill to revive the old Schuylkill Bank, to reduce its capital, and to authorize new subscriptions to the stock.—All the Banks that have applied for charter or re-charter at this session, have had their applications granted.

☞ Another Apportionment Bill passed the House of Representatives on Friday, 47 to 37. From the vote in the House, we think its becoming a law is rather doubtful.

☞ No time for adjournment has yet been fixed by the Legislature.

☞ Partial returns of the Virginia elections on Thursday last, have come to hand. In Jefferson county, Duke and Jewett, (Whigs) are elected to the House of Delegates. In Berkeley, Hammond (Whig) and Grantham (Dem.) The majority in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution appears to be large, so far as heard from.

☞ A destructive fire took place in Savannah, (Geo.) on Thursday night last. A whole block, containing at least 30 houses, principally stores and dwellings, was destroyed. The loss is $70,000 to $100,000. During the fire one man was accidentally shot, and a fireman dangerously injured.

☞ Counterfeit $10 notes on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank are in circulation. They are of a plate similar to the genuine one, but the paper has a more light and flimsy appearance, and the engraving generally is bad.

☞ The "Staunton Spectator," one of the pioneers of correct Whig principles in the centre of the great Valley of Virginia, came to us on Saturday evening in an enlarged form and a new dress. Its enterprising Editors have our warm wishes for its success.

The Washington Monument.—The work on the National Monument to the memory of Washington, was re-commenced on Monday last, and will be continued till the building season again closes. It is now 52 feet high, and gives an idea of what it is intended to be when completed. A block of stone has been presented, to form a part of this great monument, by every State of the Union, with two exceptions.

Alleged Forgery.—A young man named James Stevenson, alias Stenton, of respectable connexions, has been arrested at Pittsburg, charged with committing a forgery on the Jefferson County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, to the amount of $1,300—Jos. Pitterson being the name used.

Results of Drink.—A man named Malehorn, while intoxicated a few nights ago, laid down near a lime-kiln, three miles from York, Pa., and was burnt to death.

A Northwestern Beau.—The St. Paul Pioneer of the 27th ult. says:

Mr. Hatch, just arrived from Red Lake, brings news that furs are very scarce. Nothing of particular interest has transpired the past winter. The lake folks had had a great ball lately. Rather a distinguished personage, we did not learn his name, arrived lately at Red Lake from Red River, one of the fashionable tip-top dandies of the north, wearing a tall shirt collar of red flannel and flaunting cotton cravat, a sort of wild Beau Brummel, riding on a sledge drawn by four dogs and followed by a retinue of servants. As he came on a visit of pleasure, and is quite a lion among the ladies (squaws and half-breeds) of that region, the young folks at Red Lake got up a ball for his entertainment; bringing in the ladies to the dance, upon dog-trains, for a distance of forty miles or more. They had "tall doings."

A Scene at a Theatre.—Quite an excitement was raised at the Pittsburg theatre, one night last week, by a person discovering his wife in a box with another man. The husband raised a rumpus, which drew a police officer, and a blow, intended for the lady's gallant, fell upon the nose of that unfortunate representative of municipal authority. The officer thereupon took the husband in custody and lodged him in the police office all night. In the morning the man's wife was gone off with "a gentleman who knew her father."

☞ The first man who pegged a shoe, in this or any other country, is said to be now living at Hopkinton, Mass. His name is Joseph Walker. The value of boots and shoes now made in Massachusetts alone is $18,000,000 annually.

A Singular Discovery.—The Cincinnati Commercial says there has lately been dug up some 14 feet below the surface of the earth, and more than fifty feet above high water mark, in the garden of Capt. G. W. Cutter, an elephant's tusk, which time and the action of the elements had reduced to a substance resembling chalk; it crumbled when taken out of the earth, but a portion of it entire, more than 20 inches long, is in the possession of the proprietor of the place, just above the mouth of Licking, opposite. The whole animal is probably in the bank. If this proves to be a real elephant's tusk, which evidence now tends to do, it will prove a singular Zoological fact, that elephants did once belong to this country.

Large Company for California.—On the 13th of March, a large company of California emigrants passed through Burlington, Iowa, consisting of about 3000 men, from nearly all the Western States. 200 men, mostly citizens of Burlington, joined the company at that place.—They go the overland route through Oregon, and expect to reach the "diggins" in about three months. The teams that belonged to the party numbered 1000.

The Earthquake.—The shock of an earthquake in Tennessee, a few days ago, has had the effect to stop, entirely, a large spring of pure water which formerly gushed from the foot of a hill at Madison, in that State.—The shock was very sensibly felt at Indianapolis, Elizabethtown, Nashville, Paducah, and various other points in Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Ancient Line of Telegraph.—Job's question, in the 38th chapter, 35th verse,—"Canst thou send lightnings that they may go and say unto thee, "Here we are?" is no longer a problem. The telegraphic lightning says a great deal more every day.

☞ The deaths in the City of London are more than 1,000 every week

☞ The mortal remains of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN were removed from Washington on Monday morning last, for their final resting place in his native State. There was a large escort, amongst whom were Senators Mason, of Va., Davis, of Miss., Berrien, of Geo., Clarke, of R. I., Dickinson of N. Y., and Dodge, of Iowa, also, Mr. Holmes, of S. C., Mr. Venable, of N. C., and Mr. Winthrop, of Mass. There was also a committee of 25 persons from South Carolina, appointed by the Governor of that State. Two sons of Mr. Calhoun, Dr. A. P. Calhoun, and Maj. P. Calhoun, accompanied the remains. The steamer which conveyed them was arrayed in mourning drapery, and had her flags at half-mast.—When she reached the Virginia landing, where the Virginia Railroad commences, the funeral party was met by a committee of gentlemen from Richmond, deputed by the Governor of the State, and one from the town of Fredericksburg; also, by a very handsome volunteer military company from the latter city, accompanied by a fine band of music.

The remains of the lamented Statesman were conveyed to the shore, and deposited in the car appointed for them, followed by a procession of the united committees, and under military honors and solemn music; soon after which the train proceeded on its way.

☞ HENRY W. HILLIARD, JR. son of Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, aged 17, died at his father's lodgings in Washington, on the evening of the 20th. The President had recently selected him as a Cadet in the Military Academy at West Point. His mind and character were both of the brightest order. The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, says:

"Yesterday was marked by a coincidence so sad and touching that we are induced to relate it to our readers.

"On Mr. CALHOUN'S journey to Washington, last December, he was, among others, accompanied by the Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, his excellent wife, and his interesting and most promising son, a youth of 17 years. Yesterday that interesting youth, accompanied by his bereaved and deeply afflicted parents, was borne back to the South a corpse, in the same conveyance which bore the corpse of his late distinguished fellow-traveller. They came together and together returned—but under circumstances how sad, and how different from what either then imagined!"

☞ Major J. P. J. O'Brien, an officer well known for his gallant exploits at Buena Vista, died on the 30th ult., at Indianola, in Texas, of cholera.

☞ A deaf and dumb couple were married at Pittsburg, on Tuesday last. The ceremony was performed by writing. They are said to be wealthy, and highly respectable. There is no danger of the lady being a "scolding wife."

☞ The new Mayor of Pittsburg having had a drunken man before him, who had been picked up out of the ditch, before a rum tavern, dismissed the prisoner, but fined the tavern keeper five dollars.

☞ A dispute took place last week at a tavern in the vicinity of Falmouth, Lancaster county, between one Englishman and several Irishmen, in relation to the merits of their respective countries. After the Englishman had left the tavern, he was followed by the Irishmen, and beaten to death. We understand that the murderers have been arrested and committed to the Dauphin county prison.

☞ Smuggling over the northern frontier of Mexico is on the increase. The revenue from customs is dwindling down to nothing—not enough to pay for the expenses of collection. The Governor of New Leon, in a communication to the Minister of Finance, assigns, among other reasons for this decline of the receipts of the custom, the participation of the collecting officers in the business of smuggling carried on by the people on the American side of the Rio Grande.

☞ The London Standard says that the munificent expedition of Henry Grinnell, our princely merchant, in search of Sir John Franklin, has excited the highest admiration and the deepest gratitude in England. Sir John Ross is about fitting out an expedition for the Arctic.

Romance in Real Life.—The Lewisburg (Pa.) Chronicle announces the marriage, on the 14th inst., of John Johnston and Mrs. Maria Miller, of Chillisquaque township, and tells the following romantic story respecting the happy pair:—

"The groom, who now works at the boat yard here, was formerly a sea-faring man. The bride is from South Carolina; and her father and her former husband, both of whom have been dead many years, were wealthy planters. Some five years ago, the young widow made a visit to England, in company with her brother, a Southern gentleman of fortune, and on the return voyage they embarked in a vessel in which the groom was serving as a common sailor. By some accident, she was knocked overboard in the harbor of Liverpool, sank to the bottom, and was given up for lost. Our hero, however, did not abandon the search. A slight change in the position of the vessel discovered her, the water being remarkably clear, lying on the ground, twenty feet below the surface, and apparently dead. He instantly plunged to the bottom, seized her by the hair, and brought her to the top; a large lock of hair being pulled out in the attempt, and which is still preserved. After some hours of persevering exertion, she was finally brought to and perfectly restored. She was deeply grateful to the preserver of her life, and on the homeward voyage she formed a strong attachment for him, and a union for life was resolved upon. Their plans were, however, frustrated, and for several years they never met. In the meantime her fortune became impaired. Some three or four months ago she heard of his location here, and immediately came on from Charleston to see him. Her uncle, however, overtook her and carried her back. She came on again, some three weeks ago, but was confined to bed for some time by sickness. Recovering, on last Sabbath evening the long deferred nuptial knot was tied, and the rescuer and rescued are now united in a life-partnership, for better or for worse."

☞ The steamer Ohio arrived at New York on Wednesday, from Chagres, with $124,000 in gold, and 148 passengers

☞ A dreadful hurricane and a severe fire visited the City of Mexico on the 29th ult which destroyed property to the amount of half a million of dollars.

Awful Steamboat Accident.—One Hundred Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, April 23.

A terrible steamboat accident, attended by fearful loss of life, occurred this morning at about 1 o'clock. The splendid steamer, Belle of the West, which cleared from this port, loaded with California bound emigrants for St. Louis, had gone but a mile below Warsaw, Ky., when her boiler bursted. It is confidently asserted that not less than one hundred persons were burnt to death and drowned. The scene that followed the explosion is represented as having been the most awful ever witnessed on the western rivers. The officers saved their lives by immediately jumping overboard, and swimming ashore. The Belle of the West was owned in this city, and was insured for $8,000. She is said to be totally lost.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MADISON, April 23.

Another Account of the Steamboat Disaster.

An eye witness to the horrible scene attending the destruction of the Belle of the West, (which it appears was burnt, instead of having collapsed her boiler,) gives facts in connection with the calamity. He says that the fire was discovered at about 12 o'clock, in the hold, when she was immediately run ashore, where she was made fast, and stage planks run out. Up to this moment the flames had not burst forth. The after-hatch was then raised for the purpose of getting water into the hold, but such was the pressure of the flames, that all efforts to quell them were of no avail. The total number of passengers is estimated at 400, among whom were two companies of California emigrants, and about thirty families removing westward.

It is ascertained from the register that over sixty souls perished, and probably as many more have been lost whose names were not enrolled. Such was the progress of the fire that, before the passengers could get out of the state rooms, all communication between the after cabin and forward part of the boat was cut off, and all either were compelled to jump overboard or perish in the flames. At the time the deck fell in, a lady and gentleman, with a child in his arms, were standing between the chimnies.

A large number of horses and cattle were nearly all burnt to death.

☞ The York Republican says, there is not a Furnace in operation in York county. Codorus, Margaretta, Woodstock, York and Manor are all blown out, and no talk of putting them in blast again, according to our information. The thing has come to a dead stand. Such are the withering effects of the Tariff of 1846!

York is not the only county in which the Iron interest is prostrate. In Mifflin, the Furnaces are lying idle, with no prospect of being put in blast so long as the locofoco tariff permits British Furnaces to supply us with what we ought to manufacture ourselves; or if any of them are put in blast again, it will have to be done *by reducing the rates of labor* from the wood chopper up to the manager. Locofoco sophistry may extol the policy which brings about such a state of affairs in a county abounding with valuable ore, but facts are stubborn things that sometimes in an hour upset a thousand theories.

☞ Recently, while several laboring men were working on the canal near Albany, one of them struck a pile of sovereigns. All hands immediately came the "grab game," shovelling their hats full of mud and gold together. The first discoverer secured $500, and the others not far from $150 apiece.—In all, about $1,300 were taken out. It was doubtless the all of some unfortunate emigrant, dropped accidentally in a bag from a canal boat.

Highfalutin.—John K. Carson, a Lawyer, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Jefferson co., Virginia, in a high toned card, of which the following is an extract:

"He will counsel on all matters touching the laws of God and man, taking no fees for the former, for its fruits of peace yield a sufficient reward; its summary is—love every man and thyself, and owe no man anything. By strict obedience to the first code, most likely you will never call on him for the second; but if you desire to leave the quiet waters of peace, and to tempt the troubled sea of discord and commotion, he will stand your pilot through hells of strife, and waft you gently over yawning elements of hungry ruins howling to swallow wrecked estates, that when you once see your foot on terra firma, like Moses and Aaron, you will rejoice over Korah, Nathan and Abiram, or like Miriam over the host of Pharaoh, their horses, chariots, and everything pertaining unto them, except what the law allows them, are engulfed in the Red Sea."

Great Swimming.—Rev. Walter Colton, in his "Deck and port," speaking of the aquatic habits of the Kanackas, says: "Water is as much their element as that of the fish for which they angle. They can dive from ten to fifteen fathoms to bring up shells, or swim many miles without fatigue. There is a native woman living in Honolulu, who, being wrecked at sea, swam twenty miles to the shore of a neighboring island. Her husband, of feeble constitution, gave out, she buoyed him up, swimming with him till they had come in sight of the shore, when he sank overpowered; still she clung to him, and brought the lifeless form to the beach. Give me a Kanacka wife in a gale."

Winter in April.—A letter, dated Plainfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, April 17th, contains the chilling news which follows:—"The mercury 16 degrees below freezing. Snow 18 inches deep in the woods, and almost all depths in the open fields.—On Friday week last, snow fell to the depth of eight inches, and so damp that we thought it would not be likely to drift; but the drifts from this snow storm have been more troublesome than from any other this winter. Nevertheless, we are confidently expecting summer before many months."

A Lucrative Office.—The office of Postmaster at San Francisco is probably the most lucrative one in the gift of the government. The rent accruing to the incumbent from the "lodgers," in addition to his heavy income from the usual commissions, is $35,000! We have no doubt but that his office is worth $50,000 per annum!

Romantic Elopement.—A lad of 17 and a lass of 40, eloped from New Haven the other day—proceeding in hot haste to New York, and had the hymeneal knot tied.—We presume she was a "widder," and the young swain should have remembered the caution of Mr. Weller to his son Samivel on the subject.